

**JPRS 82547**

**28 December 1982**

# **China Report**

**AGRICULTURE**

**No. 244**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

28 December 1982

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 244

## CONTENTS

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## National

Official on China's Agricultural Policies (XINHUA, 24 Nov 82) .....	1
'RENMIN RIBAO' Views Economic Results in Agriculture (Sun Xupei; RENMIN RIBAO, 20 Nov 82) .....	3
Rural Environmental Protection Work Progresses (XINHUA, 14 Nov 82) .....	7
Report on New Food Hygiene Law (XINHUA Domestic Service, 20 Nov 82) .....	9
Decree Issued Law Adopted	
'BEIJING REVIEW' Examines Small Rural Industries (Jin Qi; BEIJING REVIEW, 29 Nov 82) .....	21
'RENMIN RIBAO' on Developing Animal Husbandry (RENMIN RIBAO, 20 Nov 82) .....	23
Developing Animal Husbandry Reviewed (RENMIN RIBAO, 2 Dec 82) .....	26
Report on Efficient Use of Farm Water (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Dec 82) .....	29
Freshwater Fish Output Reported (CHINA DAILY, 27 Nov 82) .....	31

Rural Enterprises Responsibilities Noted (XINHUA Domestic Service, 19 Nov 82) .....	32
NPC Deputies Review Thriving Rural Economy (XINHUA Domestic Service, 3 Dec 82) .....	33
Changes in Rural Areas Discussed (Zhang Zhongji; JINGJI GUANLI, 15 Oct 82) .....	35
Briefs	
Cotton Purchases Up	43
New Rapeseed Payment Plan	43
Record Cotton Harvest	43
Crop Disease Antibiotic	44
Guangdong Rice Leafhoppers	44
Commune Congress Term	44
Anhui	
Anhui Province Gathers Record 1982 Harvest (XINHUA, 3 Dec 82) .....	45
NPC Delegate on Province's Harvest (XINHUA, 3 Dec 82) .....	47
Circular Issued on Vegetable Supply (Anhui Provincial Service, 15 Nov 82) .....	48
Beijing	
Shortages of Some Foods Lead to Lines (Chen Xianxin; XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Dec 82) .....	49
'XINHUA' Report on Indiscriminate Tree-Felling (XINHUA Domestic Service, 23 Nov 82) .....	51
Broadcasts Disseminate Agricultural Expertise (XINHUA, 1 Dec 82) .....	54
Briefs	
Rural Cadres' Agricultural Study	55
Fujian	
Briefs	
Bumper Harvests	56
Tea Procurement	56
Gansu	
Briefs	
Sugarbeet Production	57
Forestry Meeting	57
Water, Soil Conservation	57
Tree Planting	58
Grain Production Forum	58



## Guangdong

NPC Deputies Note Economic Boom (XINHUA Domestic Service, 27 Nov 82) .....	59
Bumper Agricultural Harvest Reported (Guangdong Provincial Service, 29 Nov 82) .....	60
Autumn Grain Procurement Discussed (Guangdong Provincial Service, 2 Dec 82) .....	61
Forestry Minister Yang Zhong Visits Hainan (Hainan Island Service, 11 Nov 82) .....	63
Briefs	
Hainan Peasants' Income Increases	64
Hainan Bumper Agricultural Harvest	64
Water Conservation Funds	64

## Guangxi

Bumper Harvests in Agriculture Reported (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 1 Dec 82) .....	65
Briefs	
Grain Production	66
Ramie Production	66
Mid-Season Rice	66
Nanning Prefecture Winter Sowing	66

## Guizhou

Briefs	
Draught Animals	67

## Hebei

Good Autumn Grain Harvest Reported (XINHUA, 8 Dec 82) .....	68
Briefs	
Bumper Harvest	69
Autumn Wheat Sowing	69
Rural Weekly	69

## Heilongjiang

Heilongjiang Calls for Correcting Soil Erosion (Liu Jincheng, Kiu Yunhe; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 28 Oct 82).	70
Agricultural Economic Statistical Work Reported (Zhao Zongde; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 1 Nov 82) .....	72

Press Comments on Fish Farming (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 15 Nov 82) .....	74
---	----

#### Briefs

Bin County Visited	75
Savings Deposits	75
Heihe Prefecture Agriculture	75
Contract System	76
Dairy Production Increased	76
Beet Sugar Increase	76
Sugar Production	77
Grain Procurement	77

#### Henan

Meeting on Indiscriminate Tree Felling Reported (Henan Provincial Service, 28 Nov 82) .....	78
--	----

Liu Jie Addresses Meeting on Forestry (Henan Provincial Service, 1 Nov 82) .....	80
---	----

Commentary on Rational Use of Land (Henan Provincial Service, 30 Nov 82) .....	82
---	----

Discussion on Proper Use of Land (Henan Provincial Service, 30 Nov 82) .....	84
---	----

Urban Residents Return to Rural Area (RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Nov 82) .....	86
---	----

CPC Report on County Peasants' Joys, Worries (Du Guanzhang; Henan Provincial Service, 10 Nov 82) .....	87
---	----

#### Briefs

Grain Procurement	88
Commune Members' Savings	88
Agricultural Situation	88
Autumn Grain Procurement	88

#### Hubei

Stopping Extortion Against Specialized Households Urged (Hubei Provincial Service, 28 Nov 82) .....	89
--	----

#### Briefs

Peasants' Income Increases	91
Grain Storage	91
Year-End Distribution	91
Late Rice	91
Animal Husbandry	92

## Hunan

Communes, Brigades Correct Finances (Hunan Provincial Service, 1 Dec 82) .....	93
---	----

### Briefs

Grain Production	94
Tea, Ramie Harvests	94
Vegetable Supply	94

## Jiangsu

PRC's Jiangsu Reports Record Grain Harvest (XINHUA, 7 Dec 82) .....	95
--	----

### Briefs

Agricultural Production	96
Rice Production	96
Flooding Reported	96
Water Conservancy	97
Agricultural Output Value	97
Yangzhou Prefecture Agriculture	97

## Jiangxi

Agricultural Development Measures Studied (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 23 Nov 82) .....	98
--	----

Housing Construction on Farmland Banned (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 13 Nov 82) .....	100
--	-----

### Briefs

Shangrao Prefecture Agriculture	102
Fuzhou Prefecture Agriculture	102
Pingxiang Municipality Agriculture	102

## Jilin

Qiang Xiaochu Inspects Changchun and Jilin (Jilin Provincial Service, 16 Nov 82) .....	103
---	-----

Rural Cadres Urged To Improve Responsibility System (Jilin Provincial Service, 2 Dec 82) .....	107
---	-----

Rural Work Conference Held (Jilin Provincial Service, 4 Dec 82) .....	108
--	-----

### Briefs

Grain Harvest	109
Baicheng Prefecture Grain Procurement	109
Sipeng Prefecture Grain Output	109
Jilin Municipality Grain Procurement	109
Paddy Rice Production	110
Forest Ownership	110
Soybean Harvest	110

## Liaoning

Commentary on Responsibility System (Liaoning Provincial Service, various dates) .....	111
Development of Mountainous Areas Reported (LIAONING RIBAO, 8 Nov 82) .....	116
Commentary on Protecting Farmland (Liaoning Provincial Service, 13 Nov 82) .....	118
Report on Building Houses on Farmlands (Liaoning Provincial Service, 25 Nov 82) .....	119
Peasant Education Meeting Ends (Liaoning Provincial Service, 12 Nov 82) .....	120
Briefs	
Cotton Output	121
Grain Output	121
Liaoyuan Municipality Soybean Production	121
Low Agrotechnical Standard	121
Cotton Procurement	122
Soybean Procurement	122
Grain Procurement	122
Crop Procurement	122
Liaoyuan Municipality Grain Procurement	122
Agricultural Increase	122
Autumn Afforestation	123
Agricultural Production	123

## Nei Monggol

End to Forest Destruction Urged (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 1 Dec 82) .....	124
Regulation on Grassland Management Discussed (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 18 Nov 82) .....	126
Further Relaxing Restrictions Urged (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 1 Dec 82) .....	128
Circular Discusses Responsibility Systems (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 5 Dec 82) .....	130
Nei Monggol Reports Record Livestock Increase (XINHUA, 9 Dec 82) .....	132

<b>Briefs</b>		
Autumn Afforestation		134
Animal-Raising Households		134
Grain Procurement		134
Xilin Gol League Crop Storage		134
Beet Procurement		134
Crop Storage		134
Bayannur League Grain Procurement		135
Ulanqab League Grain Procurement		135
Xilin Gol League Oil-Bearing Crops		135
Xingan League Afforestation		135
Grain Output		135
Hohhot Municipality Agriculture		135
Nei Monggol Sugar Beet		135
Nei Monggol Dairy Production		136
 <b>Ningxia</b>		
<b>Briefs</b>		
Beet, Silkworm Production		137
 <b>Qinghai</b>		
Meeting on Developing Animal Husbandry Held (Qinghai Provincial Service, 23 Nov 82) .....		138
Commentary Stresses Livestock Turnover (Qinghai Provincial Service, 23 Nov 82) .....		139
<b>Briefs</b>		
Cattle Exports		140
 <b>Shaanxi</b>		
Winter Wheat Management Conference Held (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 15 Nov 82) .....		141
<b>Briefs</b>		
Joint Enterprises Company		142
Bumper Harvest		142
 <b>Shandong</b>		
Shandong Reaps Good Grain, Cotton Harvests (XINHUA, 9 Dec 82) .....		143
Letter on Realistic Computation of Income (Yu Yongbao; DAZHONG RIBAO, 12 Nov 82) .....		144
Using Rural Energy Resources Urged (Shandong Provincial Service, 20 Nov 82) .....		146

Shandong Radio on Stopping Building Houses on Farmland (Shandong Provincial Service, 19 Nov 82) .....	148
Bai Rubing Participates in Afforestation Labor (Shandong Provincial Service, 14 Nov 82) .....	149
Briefs	
Diversion Works	150
Cotton Output	150
Ginned Cotton Procurement	150
Cotton Harvest	150
Agricultural Production	150
Grain, Peanut Outputs	150
Cotton, Grain Harvests	151
Submarine Cable	151
Grain Harvest	151
Linqing County Cotton Harvest	151
Shandong Afforestation Progress	151
Shanxi	
Urgent Meeting Held on Forest Destruction (Shanxi Provincial Service, 12 Nov 82) .....	152
Water, Soil Conservation Urged (SHANXI RIBAO, 14 Nov 82) .....	154
Briefs	
Yanbei Prefecture Farm Output	155
Highway Construction	155
Jinnandong Prefecture Highway Construction	155
Shanxi Cotton Procurement	155
Pinglu County Grain Output	155
Bumper Cotton Harvest	156
Yuncheng Prefecture Cotton Harvest	156
Yanbei Prefecture Oil-Bearing Seeds	156
Sichuan	
Notice on 'Indiscriminate' Tree-Felling Discussed (Sichuan Provincial Service, 29 Nov 82) .....	157
Sichuan NPC Deputy on Responsibility System (XINHUA, 6 Dec 82) .....	158
Briefs	
Water, Soil Conservation	160
Agricultural Production	160
Joint Ventures Develop	161



## Tianjin

### Briefs

Water Provisions	162
Forage Industry	162
Grain Output	162
Rural Economy	162

## Xinjiang

Circular on Curbing Tree-Felling Issued (Xinjiang Regional Service, 18 Nov 82) .....	163
---	-----

Livestock Production Increase Noted (XINHUA, 13 Nov 82) .....	165
--	-----

Xinjiang's Agriculture, Industry Make Advances (XINHUA, 12 Nov 82) .....	166
---	-----

### Briefs

Xinjiang Agrotechnique Testing Center	168
---------------------------------------	-----

## Xizang

### Briefs

Newly Prospering Commune	169
--------------------------	-----

## Yunnan

Meeting Calls for Curbing Tree-Felling (Yunnan Provincial Service, 5 Dec 82) .....	170
---	-----

## Zhejiang

Tie Ying Praises Responsibility System (XINHUA Domestic Service, 3 Dec 82) .....	172
---	-----

### Briefs

Jiaxing Prefecture Procurement	175
--------------------------------	-----

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Central Group To Investigate Guanxi Forest Case (Tai Bo; WEN WEI PO, 17 Nov 82) .....	176
--	-----

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## OFFICIAL ON CHINA'S AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

OW241222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Agricultural taxes will not increase when Chinese peasants achieve better harvests. This is a basic policy of China's to boost agricultural growth, a senior official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery said today.

Liu Jinmin, a deputy bureau director of the ministry, said that in 1981, such taxes accounted for 2.93 percent of the nation's agricultural income, compared to approximately 12 percent in the early 1950's. He is taking charge of an international symposium on integrated rural development now held jointly by the Chinese Government and the United Nations Development Program in Huangxian County, Shandong Province.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, Liu Jinmin said, and as such, had a strategic priority in the country's development plan. The Chinese Government has had a clearer view of this since 1979. Despite financial difficulties over the past few years, annual state allocations for farmland improvement during the 1979-1981 period was more than double the figure for 1966, and 52 times as many as in 1952.

The government since 1950 has cut the prices of chemical fertilizer and insecticide on six occasions and farm machinery on ten occasions. Meanwhile, Liu Jinmin said, the purchasing prices for farm produce had been raised. In 1979, for example, prices for 18 major products including grain, cotton, edible oil and pigs were raised by an average of 24.8 percent.

the increase in the purchasing price of grain was 20 percent, he added. An additional increase of 50 percent had since been granted for grain sold to the state beyond quotas. From 1979 to 1981, Chinese peasants received an extra income of 46,290 million yuan as a result of the increased purchasing prices.

China is a developing country and had limited financial capabilities, Liu Jinmin explained. Eighty percent of its population are concentrated in the countryside. Because of this, it was all the more important for it to rely on the people's initiative for faster economic growth.

While trying to provide peasants with more assistance and benefits, he said, the Chinese Government has adopted new policies since 1979 to boost peasant enthusiasm for production. The use of science to raise output was being encouraged, he said.

The latest policies include:

--More decision-making power to production teams, the basic accounting units of the people's communes. In other words, said Liu Jinmin, production teams now have the power to decide independently on when and where to grow crops best suited to local conditions, and use methods that they think are the best to increase and diversify production.

--The job responsibility system of various forms, under which production is carried out on a household basis, or by individual labourers or smaller but specialized groups. This helps eliminate egalitarianism in distribution, as payment is made according to output.

--More freedom to peasants in their economic activities. Peasants are now encouraged to engage in domestic sideline production provided they fulfill collective production tasks. Plots allocated to peasant households for their private use have been expanded and rural fairs opened everywhere.

CSO: 4020/31

'RENMIN RIBAO' VIEWS ECONOMIC RESULTS IN AGRICULTURE

HK250152 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Sun Xupei [1327 2485 1014]: "Results Mean Speed--Sidelights of Discussion on Economic Results in Agriculture Conducted by the Chinese Agroecconomics Society"]

[Text] To attain the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross value of industrial and agricultural production, we should pay special attention to enhancing economic results. Without this prerequisite, speed means nothing.

The 1982 second congress of the Chinese Agroecconomics Society and the academic discussion recently held in Hefei stressed the above view. In a proposal raised by more than 300 participants at the end of the congress, the slogan of "time means wealth and results mean speed" was put forward.

All the experts maintained that economic results refer to the relationship between work achievements and consumption. To attach importance to economic results means that with less investment, we should produce more. In other words, with less material labor and animated labor such as land, capital, manpower and so forth, we should produce as many products as possible and a wealth of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and so forth to meet society's demands.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the production responsibility system has been extensively implemented. Since then, we have succeeded in eradicating the evils of "great tumult" and "eating out of a big pot." From the angle of production relations, we have enhanced economic results in agriculture. However, due to the influence of long standing habits, the phenomenon of neglecting economic results is still a serious one and can be found here and there. Various manifestations of this were enumerated by comrades who spoke at the meeting:

--Some localities have reaped good harvests. However, there are still poor production brigades and poor peasant households despite the increase in production. This is due to the low results on account of the unitary system of production and irrational economic structures.

--According to figures issued by a certain province, more and more agricultural regions in the province have set up industry. However, one-third of the efforts have been to no avail, because the province failed to find a way out for the superfluous labor force which increased year by year. Since the labor force was not properly used, economic results decreased.

--In one area, the average mechanical power per mu of land reached the world advanced level. However, the peasants' intensity of labor in the farmland remained unchanged because of improper administration and management, which led to low results in the utilization of machinery.

--Some localities cut down a great number of sugarcanes, but were unable to send them to sugar refineries. Some localities caught a large amount of fish, but they spoiled before reaching the consumers' dining tables. This was because of too many barriers and the blocking up of the circulation of commodities. This hampered the act of bringing the role of economic results into full play.

Enhancing economic results is an important question for study and much work ought to be done in order to solve this question. Where should our main efforts be exerted? All the participants maintained that the ideas of "three more and three less" put forth by Du Runsheng, director of the research group for the rural policy of the CPC Central Committee, were sound and to the point: 1) We can produce more grain by cultivating a smaller area of farmland. Ours is a country with a vast population and limited farmland and we have only 1.5 to 2 billion mu of cultivated land. By the year 2000, our grain output will reach 920 to 960 billion jin. To attain this objective, we should enhance the yield per unit area of all our cultivated land to the level of high-yield areas. This means that we should maintain the output of high-yield fields, raise the output of medium-yield fields, reform low-yield fields and do everything possible to enhance the economic results of medium-yield and low-yield fields. 2) We should produce more meat by consuming less grain. At present, we allot 100 billion jin of grain annually as fodder. We cannot afford to allot more grain for this purpose. To produce more pork, beef, mutton, fish, chicken and eggs, we should devote our efforts to the production of mixed fodder. The most important method is to plant more grass. 3) We should get more done with less money. We are now in a period of financial readjustment. It is impossible for the state to allot more money to assist agriculture. Therefore, we should always proceed from reality and refrain from "doing things arbitrarily." Instead, we should "work out plans" before doing something. In so doing, we can avoid wasting money and manpower.

The issue of enhancing economic results reminded some comrades of the former "four modernizations" characterized by the intense concentration of funds and technology. These "four modernizations" mean modernization in machinery, water conservancy, the chemical industry and electric equipment. The comrades sighed with regret because it was difficult to realize these modernizations because of the lack of funds. At the discussion, many comrades said that the former "four modernizations" should be gradually realized. However, at present there are many ways to enhance economic results without investment or too much investment. A delegate from Heilongjiang said that in Hailun County located in the Songnen plain, the output of corn and soybean in 1979 increased by 11.6 million jin and 14.8 million jin respectively because they were transferred from unsuitable to suitable areas. In the past 3 years, the annual output value and net output value of each and every agricultural worker in agriculture and grain output have increased by 18.9 percent, 21.8 percent and 10.4 percent respectively compared with the previous 3 years. This county which was formerly called "a donkey lying on the ground calm and collected" has now stood up and made a gigantic step.



To enhance economic results in agriculture, it won't do to sit idle and engage in talk alone. Practical action is needed. Professor Zhu Dianyu of the Xinjiang 1 August Agricultural Institute talked about strange phenomenon occurring in the production of fruit, eggs and wool. Pears produced in Korla County are well-known. A large quantity of them rotted in the county. However, they are not available on the market of Urumqi. Instead, the municipality had to import pears from Tianjin. Last year, Xinjiang imported 1,200 tons of eggs from other provinces. In the business transactions of eggs, Xinjiang lost 0.67 yuan for each jin of eggs. However, the province would rather lose money than financially support local masses to raise chickens to solve the problem of supplying eggs locally. It would rather ask woolen mills in cities to send lorries to pastures which are several hundred kilometers away to take wool back than install those simple technological facilities in the pastures for washing wool. The present method of taking wool from pastures and sending it back to the cities is causing enormous waste, because after washing, only half of the crude wool is left. Apart from that, gasoline is wasted and the cities are polluted. This professor added: It is difficult to solve this problem. However, the difficulties are not insurmountable. The key lies in having a great number of cadres who are devoted to their work and are determined to carry out reform. They should be bold in creating a new situation and use their brains to think and propose measures and the ways to implement them.

Developing science and technology is the fundamental way for enhancing economic results in agriculture. Therefore, agrotechnical workers should realize that they are shouldering important tasks. Gu Huangzhang, a lecturer of Nanjing Agricultural Institute, said: Any strategic decisions guiding agricultural production should be based on the sciences. It is the responsibility and duty of agrotechnical workers to promote this practice. We once argued over where we should mainly spread chemical fertilizers—Suxhou or Xuzhou? After making an indepth investigation and scientific analysis, we discovered that due to the previous excessive application of chemical fertilizer in the Suzhou area and the excessive spread of nitrogenous fertilizer by about 30 percent, soil properties of the area were undermined. Compared with 1976, the application of chemical fertilizer per mu of farmland increased by 170 percent in 1981, but per mu yield of farmland dropped by 276 jin. In the meantime, after analyzing the relations between chemical fertilizer application quantity, per mu yield and output value, we discovered that the average application quantity of chemical fertilizer to per mu of farmland by the Zuzhou area is the most appropriate. Therefore, we concluded that while increasing the application of organic fertilizer in the area, we may scores [as printed] of jin of additional chemical fertilizer to each mu of farmland to achieve the best economic results. The Jiangsu Provincial Scientific Commission distributed relevant materials on enhancing economic results of chemical fertilizer to various counties and communes so that the broad masses of peasants could know how to derive more benefits with less money.

Associate Professor Wei Shuangfeng of the South China Agricultural Institute, who did his utmost to overcome obstructions as early as at the end of the 1950's to persist in studying economic results in agriculture, said: Good



management methods can bring about economic results only when they are directly mastered by practitioners. Therefore, it is the responsibility of scientific workers in the field of agro-economics to rapidly spread scientific knowledge to the vast rural areas. We should set up our simple and convenient agro-economic index system which is in accord with our national conditions and can be mastered by rural cadres who have attained a secondary educational level. In recent years, he has given lectures on scientific knowledge for enhancing economic results in agriculture for cadres of the province, prefectures, counties and communes and has achieved marked results in effectively guiding some localities to carry out rotation between dryland and paddy rice and reform low-yield land.

CSO: 4007/67

RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WORK PROGRESSES

OWI40730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—China has set up rural environmental protection and monitoring stations in 14 provinces and municipalities, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The Rural Environmental Protection Agency of the Ministry recently called a meeting in Harbin to discuss work on rural environmental protection and monitoring. Directors of the 14 stations and officials in charge of the work attended this meeting.

In recent years, the stations have provided a large quantity of scientific data to help the government to formulate laws on protection of farmland, forestry, water resources and grassland.

Under the auspices of the Ministry, the gathering was told the stations and the Rural Environmental Protection Agency have conducted considerable scientific research and experimentation, upon which they have based new standards for safe use of pesticides, air quality, potable water and irrigation water.

In the wake of increased industrial development, pollution loomed large in some areas, especially the areas near centers of the chemical, metallurgical and paper-making industries. For example, the officials learned, the incidence of diseases for both human beings and animals near the Baotou Steel Plant in Inner Mongolia has risen as a direct result of air pollution.

To deal with this problem, China began to set up Rural Environmental Protection and Monitoring Stations in 1979.

After just a few years' effort, the monitoring stations in Heilongjiang, Shandong and Zhejiang Provinces surveyed pollution by industrial pollutants and pesticides. They reported the results of survey to local governments and higher authorities, promoting the adoption of measures dealing with pollution.

The agency said the monitoring stations have also studied background values of rural environment for better monitoring and appraisal of rural areas.

Associated background values include various data about the soils, water, crops and other materials that are free from pollution. With the data, they can appraise the environment and pollution with uniform standards.

The agency, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery plans to set up monitoring stations in all of China's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in coming years. Based on this work, the agency expects to establishing monitoring centers and finally build up a national network with advanced equipment and more scientists.

In recent years, China has instituted various laws to protect the environment, natural resources and maintain the balance of nature.

CSO: 4020/31

REPORT ON NEW FOOD HYGIENE LAW

Decree Issued

OW201008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—Decree of Standing Committee of Fifth NPC of the PRC:

No 12

The "PRC Food Hygiene Law (for trial implementation)" has been approved by the 5th NPC Standing Committee of the PRC at its 25th session on 19 November 1982. It is hereby promulgated and will be implemented on a trial basis as of 1 July 1983.

Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ye Jianying

19 November 1982.

Law Adopted

OW221200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—Food Hygiene Law (for trial implementation) of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted by the 25th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 19 November 1982)

Chapter I: General Rules

Article 1

This law is formulated for the purpose of insuring food hygiene, preventing food poisoning and other harmful elements that pose a danger to the human body, safeguarding the people's health and enhancing the fitness people of all nationalities.

## Article 2

The state enforces a food hygiene supervision system.

## Article 3

Everyone engaging in food production and food business operations within the People's Republic of China should observe this law. Everyone has the right to expose and file charges against a violation of this law.

This law applies to all food items, food additives, food containers and packing materials, food utensils and equipment; it also applies in food production and operations sites and facilities and related environments.

## Chapter II: Food Hygiene

### Article 4

Foods should be free of poison, harmless, meet expected nutrition requirements and appeal to sight, smell and taste.

### Article 5

Staple and supplementary foods exclusively for infants and young children must meet the nutrition and hygiene standards set by the public health administrative departments of the State Council.

### Article 6

The following hygiene requirements must be met during the process of food production and operations:

- 1) Maintain a neat and clean interior and exterior environment; take measures to eliminate flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches and other harmful insects and their breeding grounds; maintain a required distance from any poisonous or harmful sites.
- 2) A food production or operations enterprise should be equipped with workshops and storerooms for treating, processing, packing and storing raw foods materials that are compatible with the varieties and quantities of the foods produced.
- 3) There must be necessary facilities for disinfection, clothes changing, washing, natural light, lighting, ventilation, preservation, prevention against dust, flies and rats, water purifying, sewage disposal, and storing garbage and other discarded stuff.
- 4) Equipment layout and the technological process should be designed to prevent raw and prepared goods and raw materials and finished products from polluting each other. Foods must be kept from coming into contact with poisons or unclear articles.

- 5) Dining utensils, drinking utensils and containers of foods for direct contact with the mouth must be washed clean and disinfected before use. Cooking and other utensils must be washed and kept clean after use.
- 6) Packing containers, tools, equipment and conditions for transport, loading and unloading of foods must meet hygiene requirements to prevent pollution of foods.
- 7) Foods for directoral consumption should be packed either in individual wrappings or with materials that are clean and free of poison.
- 8) Food production and operations personnel should always maintain personal sanitation. They must wash their hands and wear clean work clothing when doing food production and sales. When selling foods for direct consumption, they must use appropriate tools.
- 9) Water must meet the respective hygiene standards set by the state for drinking water in urban and rural areas.

Hygiene requirements for food peddlers and businessmen in urban and rural fairs to meet in the process of food production and operations shall be formulated separately by the Standing Committee of the respective provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's congresses by using this law as a reference.

#### Article 7

Production and sale of the following foods are prohibited:

- 1) Food that has become stale, rancid, mildewy, insect-infested or contaminated, has mixed with foreign matter or shows unusual signs of possible harm to human health.
- 2) Containing poisonous and harmful matters or having been polluted by poisonous and harmful matters which may harm the human body.
- 3) Containing parasites and micro-organisms that may cause diseases or containing micro-organic toxins to an extent exceeding the limit permitted by the state.
- 4) Meat and meat products that have not been inspected by a veterinarian for food hygiene or fail to pass the inspection.
- 5) Poultry, domestic and wild animals and aquatic animals that have died of illness, poison or unknown cause and the products of these poultry and animals.
- 6) Food contaminated by unclean or seriously damaged containers and packing or by unclean means of transportation.
- 7) Food that has been mixed with artificial ingredients, impurities or fake food that affects nutrition and hygiene.



- 8) Food that has been processed from nonfood raw materials.
- 9) Food for which the date for safe consumption has expired.
- 10) Food that has been banned for sale by special regulations laid down by health administration departments under the State Council or by the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government in order to meet the specific needs for disease prevention.
- 11) Food that contains additives or insecticide (residual) disapproved by the health administration departments under the State Council.
- 12) Other food that fails to meet standards or to comply with regulations for food hygiene.

#### Article 8

Medicine must not be added to food except for traditional food that is considered both food and medicine or in cases where such medicine is added as a condiment or food enricher.

### Chapter III: Hygiene Concerning Food Additives

#### Article 9

Food additives must meet quality standards. They must be manufactured by factories designated by the departments in charge of chemical engineering, light industry, petroleum, forestry, aquatic production and medicine under the State Council and various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

#### Article 10

It is necessary to produce, market and use food additives according to the standards for hygiene control in the use of food additives. Products that fail to meet the standards and have been produced by factories other than those designated must not be used or sold.

### Chapter IV: Hygiene Concerning Food Containers, Packing Materials, and Tools and Equipment for Food Production

#### Article 11

Food containers, packing materials and tools and equipment for food production must meet hygiene standards and conform with regulations on sanitation control.

#### Article 12

In the manufacture of food containers, packing materials and tools and equipment for food production, it is essential to use raw materials that meet hygiene requirements. Products must be made so that they can be easily washed, cleaned and disinfected.

#### Article 13

The production of paper, plastic and rubber products and paint in direct contact with food must be organized by the department specializing in the manufacture of these products.

#### Chapter V: Establishment of Standards for Food Hygiene and Introduction of Measures for Hygiene Control

#### Article 14

The national standards with regard to hygiene for food, food additives, food containers, packing materials, and tools and equipment for food production as well as detergents used in purifying food and cleaning tools and equipment for food production and the maximum allowance for contaminants and radioactive materials in food and the measures for hygiene control and the regulations for conducting inspection must be formulated or approved and promulgated by the public health administration department under the State Council.

#### Article 15

The people's governments in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may set their own local hygiene standards for foodstuffs for which the state has not set any standard. However, they must report their action to the public health administration department of the State Council for the record. With the concurrence of the public health administration department at the same level, the department in charge of food production and management or the enterprise in charge of food production and management may list its food hygiene figures when it outlines product quality standards.

#### Article 16

Figures of hygienic significance in the national standards for production quality for food additives must be examined and approved by the health administration departments under the State Council.

The appraisal and conclusion on any safety factor of insecticide, chemical fertilizer and other chemicals for farm use must be examined and approved by the health administration departments under the State Council.

Regulations for checking slaughtered poultry and animals for hygiene by veterinarians should be formulated by the related department of the State Council jointly with the health administration departments.

#### Article 17

Various hygiene standards, measures for sanitation control and measures and procedures for sanitation inspection should be promptly revised according to actual needs or examined and approved by the department that formulated or promulgated these standards, measures and procedures.

## Chapter VI: Food Hygiene Management

The department in charge of the enterprise for food production and management is responsible for doing food hygiene work within its own department and checking how this food hygiene law is being enforced.

### Article 19

The department in charge of the enterprise for food production and management and the enterprise for food production and management must set up organs for improving food sanitation control and inspection in one's own department or unit or assign full or part-time personnel to take care of food sanitation.

### Article 20

Organs for food sanitation control and inspection or personnel in charge of food sanitation control have the following duties:

1. Implement the food hygiene laws and regulations as well as the rules and regulations in this regard; and organize the training of personnel for food production and management.
2. Carry out sanitation control, inspection or checkups on food processing and food production and management.
3. Supervise work for food hygiene, criticize and impede actions that have violated the food hygiene laws and regulations, report the situation to the unit at the higher level and to the supervisory organ for food hygiene and propose measures on how to these actions. [as printed]

### Article 21

In building new enterprises for food production and management and expanding and remodeling such enterprises, it is necessary to select sites and come up with designs that conform to hygiene requirements. The work of examining and approving these designs and of checking and accepting a completed project must be accomplished by a food hygiene supervisory organ.

### Article 22

Before an enterprise for food production and management engages in full-scale production of new varieties of food and food additives by means of new resources, it is necessary to show data needed for the hygienic and nutrition appraisal of these new products. Before an enterprise for food production and management engages in full-scale production of new food containers, packing materials and tools and equipment for food production by utilizing new, raw and other materials, it is necessary to show data needed for the hygienic appraisal of these products. Prior to the full-scale production of the aforementioned new products, it is essential to provide samples for examination and approval according to the proper procedure to make sure that the new products meet the specified food hygiene standards.

#### Article 23

Food in fixed packages and food additives must be accompanied with a booklet of directions on the product or stamped with a trademark. The name of the product, place of origin, name of factory, date of production, lot number (or code number), specifications, prescription or the main components, date of expiration for safe consumption and methods for eating the food and using the food additives must be clearly marked on various different products according to the regulation. No exaggeration or false advertisement may be used in the booklets or on the trademarks attached to the food or food additives.

#### Article 24

In the process of food procurement, those who are engaged in food production and management must demand that a certificate of quality or a laboratory test report be produced according to the related state regulation. The scope and type of food that calls for the certificate of quality is determined by the health administration departments in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

#### Article 25

Personnel in food production and management must undergo physical checks every year. Those who seek jobs in this field or have been temporarily transferred to work in the field must undergo physical checks and obtain a certificate of good health before they can start work.

Those suffering from dysentery, typhoid, infectious diseases in the digestive system such as viral hepatitis (including disease carriers), active tuberculosis, suppurating or bleeding skin diseases and other diseases that violate food hygiene are not allowed to participate in work where they would have contact food for direct consumption.

#### Article 26

Enterprises engaged in food production and management and food merchants and vendors must obtain a sanitation permit before they submit applications for registration with the industrial and commercial administrative department or change their registration.

The measures governing the issuance of sanitation permits should be worked out by the health administration departments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

#### Article 27

The industrial and commercial administrative department is held responsible for controlling food hygiene in rural and urban trade fairs and for checking food in general for sanitation. The food hygiene supervisory organ is held responsible for supervising the work of food hygiene and food inspection. The department of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery is held responsible for checking animals and poultry for hygiene by veterinarians.



#### Article 28

Imported food, food additives, food containers, packing materials and tools and equipment for food production must conform to the state hygiene standards and measures for sanitation control. The aforementioned imported products must be watched and inspected by the food hygiene supervisory and inspection organ at the border. In requesting inspection, the unit that imports the products should provide data from the export nation (region) and its test reports on the insecticide, additives and fumigants used.

The customs office will release goods on the basis of the certificate issued by the food hygiene supervisory and inspection organ at the border.

#### Article 29

Food for export shall be subject to hygienic supervision and inspection by state export inspection departments.

Clearance shall be given by customs officers to food for export on the basis of inspection certificates issued by the state export inspection departments.

#### Chapter VII: Supervision Over Food Hygiene

#### Article 30

Public health administration departments at all levels shall lead the work of supervision over food hygiene.

#### Article 31

Sanitation and antiepidemic stations or food hygiene supervision and inspection institutes at or above the county level under public health administration departments are organizations responsible for supervision over food hygiene that comes within their jurisdiction.

Railroad, communications, factory (farm) and mine sanitation and antiepidemic stations shall perform the function of a food hygiene supervision organization within the scope of their jurisdiction and accept work guidance from local food hygiene supervision organizations.

#### Article 32

Food hygiene supervision organizations shall have food hygiene supervisors who shall be qualified professional personnel with certificates issued by people's governments at the corresponding levels.

Supervisors of railroad, communications, factory (farm) and mine food hygiene shall be issued certificates by responsible institutions at a higher level.

### Article 33

The responsibilities of a food hygiene supervision organization are:

1. To monitor and inspect food hygiene and give technical guidance;
2. To help train personnel engaged in food production and marketing and supervise their physical examination;
3. To disseminate knowledge of food hygiene and nutrition, evaluate food hygiene and make public the conditions in food hygiene;
4. To hygienically examine the sites and designs for the building, extension or rebuilding of enterprises engaged in food production and marketing and take part in checking and approving such projects;
5. To investigate cases of food poisoning and contamination and take control measures;
6. To conduct on-the-spot inspections, give itinerant supervision and in a timely manner handle the problems discovered;
7. To investigate acts in violation of this law and take disciplinary sanctions against those responsible in accordance with the law; and
8. To be responsible for handling other matters related to supervision over food hygiene.

### Article 34

Food hygiene supervisors shall carry out the tasks assigned them by food hygiene supervision organizations.

While carrying out their tasks, food hygiene supervisors may acquaint themselves with the situation of those engaged in food production and marketing, ask for necessary information, enter places of food production to conduct inspection and obtain free food samples in accordance with the regulations. Those engaged in food production may not refuse to let them do so or hide facts from them.

Food hygiene supervisors have the obligation to keep secret the technical information provided by those engaged in food production and marketing.

### Article 35

In addition to food hygiene supervision organizations, public health administration departments under the State Council or the authorities of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government may, as needed, designate qualified units as food hygiene inspection units which shall conduct food hygiene inspections and issue inspection reports.



#### Article 36

In addition to taking emergency treatment measures, units where cases of food poisoning take place and units that treat patients suffering from food poisoning shall report such cases to local food hygiene supervision organizations in a timely manner and in accordance with the relevant state regulations.

#### Chapter VIII: Legal Responsibility

#### Article 37

Food hygiene supervision organizations may take the following disciplinary sanctions against relatively serious violators of this law:

1. Give the violators a warning and require them to make improvements within a stated time;
2. Order them to recall those products sold that are not permitted to be produced or marketed;
3. Confiscate or destroy foodstuffs or food additives that are prohibited from being produced or marketed;
4. Impose a fine of not less than 20 yuan up to not more than 30,000 yuan;
5. Order violators to suspend their operation in order to make improvements, and
6. Revoke their hygiene licenses.

Revoking a hygiene license or imposing a fine of more than 5,000 yuan must be approved by a people's government at or above the county level.

Various disciplinary sanctions may be applied separately or simultaneously.

Food hygiene supervision organizations shall supervise the handling of confiscated articles.

#### Article 38

In case the party concerned refuses to accept a disciplinary sanction imposed by a food hygiene supervision organization, it may bring a suit against the organization at a people's court within 15 days after receiving notice of the sanction. But the party concerned must promptly carry out the decision on food control. If the party concerned fails to carry out the decision on a fine and fails to bring a suit before the time limit, the food hygiene supervision organization shall ask the people's court to enforce the decision in accordance with the PRC law of civil procedure (for trial implementation).

#### Article 39

Those who violate this law and cause food poisoning accidents or other food-related diseases shall be responsible for compensation for the losses. Victims have the right to demand compensation for their losses.

Compensation for losses includes medical expenses, wages for lost working time, living allowances, funeral expenses and expenses to compensate bereaved families.

#### Article 40

Requests for compensation for losses shall be handled by public health administration departments at or above county level. In case the party concerned refuses to accept a decision by public health administration department, it may bring a suit at a people's court. The victim, or his or her agent, may also directly sue the party concerned at a people's court.

A request for damages should be filed within a year beginning from the day the victim or his or her agent becomes or should become, aware of the losses the victim suffers. A request of this type, filed after the time limit, shall not be accepted.

#### Article 41

Those who violate this law and are directly responsible for serious food poisoning accidents or other serious food-related diseases resulting in deaths or people's loss of their ability to work as a result of physical deformity, shall be investigated for their criminal liability in accordance with their different circumstances and Article 114, 164 or 187 of the PRC Criminal Law. Those whose cases are minor may be exempted from criminal sanctions in accordance with the PRC Criminal Law, and disciplinary sanctions shall be taken against them by responsible institutions at the latter's discretion.

### Chapter IX: Supplementary Articles

#### Article 42

The public health administration department under the State Council shall draw up detailed implementation rules and regulations in accordance with this law and put them into practice after reporting them to the State Council for approval.

#### Article 43

Terms used in this law are defined as follows:

**Food:** referring to various finished products and raw materials for human consumption, as well as articles which are traditionally both food and medicine, but exclusive of articles for medical purposes only.

**Food additives:** referring to chemosynthetic or natural materials added to food to improve its quality, color, smell and taste or for preservative and processing purposes.

**Food enrichers:** referring to food additives, natural nutrients or synthetics similar to natural nutrients, added to food to enrich it.

Food containers and packing materials: referring to articles made of paper, bamboo, metal, enamel, ceramic, plastic, rubber, natural fiber, chemical fiber or glass and used to pack or hold food, as well as coating which comes in contact with food.

Food utensils and equipment: referring to machines, pipes, conveyer belts, containers, utensils and tableware which come in contact with food in the process of its production and marketing.

Food production and marketing: referring to such activities as the production (exclusive of planting and breeding), gathering, procurement, processing, store, transport, display, supply and marketing of all foodstuffs.

Those engaged in food production and marketing: referring to all units and individuals engaged in food production and marketing, including mess halls for workers and staff members and food retailers.

#### Article 44

Regulations for the management of food exports shall be separately formulated by the state imports and exports inspection departments, in coordination with the public health administration department under the State Council, and with the departments concerned in charge of production.

#### Article 45

This law shall be put into trial implementation, beginning 1 July 1983.

The day this law is put into trial implementation, the "PRC regulations governing food hygiene" shall be annulled. Where laws and regulations on food hygiene promulgated in the past contradict this law, this law shall be taken as the standard.

CS0: 4007/67

'BEIJING REVIEW' EXAMINES SMALL RURAL INDUSTRIES

HK100531 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 48, 29 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[From the "Noted From the Editors" Column by Economic Editor Jin Qi: "Small Rural Industries"]

[Text] Are China's small rural industries of any real economic significance? As these industries are generally characterized by a high rate of raw material and energy consumption and low efficiency, what are their future prospects?

This is a logical question from the perspective of a developed nation. But one needs only look at the realities of the presentday Chinese countryside to appreciate the importance of its small industries.

These industries evolved from traditional handicrafts and small workshops and developed fairly rapidly after the establishment of the rural people's communes in 1958. By the end of 1981, about 725,000 commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises had been set up, embracing various trades and employing 19.8 million workers. Their annual output value totalled 56,200 million yuan, which was one-third of the combined output value of the three-level rural organizations—the commune, the production brigade and the production team.

Small rural industries have had their ups and downs in the last two decades or so, and opinions on them ranged from praise to censure. The late Chairman Mao Zedong described these commune- and brigade-run enterprises as the "hope for a bright future." But in the "great leap forward" of 1958, they became a symbol of a "premature rush to communism" because they were mostly developed by requisitioning the collective property of the peasants without paying any remuneration whatsoever, and during the "cultural revolution" of 1966-76, many of them came under fire as "capitalist undertakings" simply because they were more profitable than grain production. In spite of all this, small rural industries continued to develop and demonstrated their immense vitality. Since China began to right the wrongs in all fields of endeavour in 1978, the total output value of these small industries has increased at a progressive annual rate of 10 percent.

Economically, there are several reasons for this rapid development. First the surplus labour force in the rural areas is expanding and must be employed; secondly, there is an urgent need to tap the abundant mineral and other natural

resources, many of which are at present beyond the capacity of big industries in the cities; thirdly, the purchasing power of the vast rural market is increasing; and finally, the rural processing industry, with higher profitability than farm production, can help raise the needed funds for water conservancy projects and farmland capital construction. All these have enabled indigenous small industries to strike root in the rural areas.

They also have become indispensable supplements and auxiliary producers to the big urban industries. In 1981, for instance, some small rural industrial products made up a substantial proportion of the total national output. They produced 19 percent of the nation's coal; 80 percent of its building materials (bricks, tiles, stone, lime, etc.); and 34 percent of its gold. Rural industries also contributed 40 percent of the garment industry's output, and produced a full 70 percent of medium-sized and small farm implements and handicraft articles (basket weaving, embroidery, etc.).

Small industries have helped increase the peasants' standard of living. The output value and fixed assets of commune- and brigade-run industrial and other enterprises each make up over one-third of the total of the three levels of the people's communes. They have, indeed, become a mainstay of the rural collective economy. In 1981, they earned 67,000 million yuan, of which 15,000 million yuan were directly distributed to commune members. This sum was approximately 17 percent of all collectively distributed funds. The rest was set aside as accumulation funds or for the development of collective welfare. These industries are also a chief source of construction funds for the rural areas and towns.

Although they compare unfavourably with big urban industries in technology, management and efficiency, they are nevertheless a cut above farm production which for the most part still depends heavily on manual labour. In 1981, the average per-worker labour productivity of commune- and brigade-run industries was 2,923 yuan, approximately one-fourth of state-run industries but more than five times that of agriculture.

To date, 80 percent of the rural industries are not included in the state plan. They market their own products, bear sole responsibility for their own gains and losses, and are regulated by the market. This has given them much leeway in production and management, but simultaneously resulted in a certain degree of economic disarray such as competition with big industries for raw materials and overlapping construction of factories. It is therefore necessary to strengthen planning, improve their management and gradually raise their technical capabilities. These tasks have been an important aspect of making readjustment in the rural economy in the last few years. Compared with 1980, the number of commune- and brigade-run enterprises dropped by 4.3 percent nationally in 1981, but their total income rose by 11 percent. This indicates that the small rural industries have made remarkable progress in improving their economic results.

Through continuous readjustment and improvement, the rural industries will solve their problems and develop steadily.

CSO: 4020/31



'RENMIN RIBAO' ON DEVELOPING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK240835 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Strive To Improve the Economic Results in Animal Husbandry--Second Comment on Raising the Development of Animal Husbandry to a Higher Position"]

[Text] The RENMIN RIBAO editorial "Raising the Development of Animal Husbandry to a Higher Position" of 4 October pointed out that animal husbandry is at present a weak link in our national economy and there is an urgent need to raise it to a higher position. We must use the same energy as in grasping grain to bring about a great development in animal husbandry.

Where do we begin with developing animal husbandry? Conditions in many localities mean that we should give priority to raising economic benefits and improving the marketability of commodities. Our animal husbandry has developed considerably since liberation and there is a notable increase in the quantity of livestock (amount on hand at the end of the year). In 1980, the quantity of all kinds of livestock in the country had reached more than 580 million heads which represented an increase of 2.67 times over that of 1949. The major problems in animal husbandry at present are poor economic benefits and low marketability of commodities which still lag far behind advanced world levels. According to 1981 statistics, the turn-over rate of pigs from the pen in our country is 63 percent, whereas the advanced world level is from 100 to 200 percent. The turn-over rate of sheep from the pen in our country is about 20 percent, whereas the world level in general is from 50 to 60 percent. In other fields, such as the average livestock meat output and the livestock products output for every 100 mu of grassland, there is still quite a bit of disparity compared with the advanced world level. China leads the world in livestock quantity, but has only one-tenth the grassland area. Moreover, such livestock products as meat, milk and wool are much less than in some countries. This shows that there is still a great latent capacity.

There are many reasons for the low economic benefit of animal husbandry production in our country. An important reason is that for a considerable period in the past, we have onesidedly placed the emphasis on livestock numbers in our guiding ideology and neglected economic benefit. We have not focused attention in raising the turn-over rate from the pen and improving the quantity and quality of end



products. Especially in those years of "learning from Dazhai," the quantity of livestock available on hand at the end of the year was the only criterion used for assessing "animal husbandry in Dazhai County," and this was extremely harmful. Many pastoral areas onesidedly concentrated on livestock numbers without paying attention to improving management and administration and raising the scientific level of livestock breeding. The turn-over period of livestock was long and large quantities of livestock were for a long time set in the cycle of "fat in autumn, lean in winter and dead in spring." A great deal of fodder and forage grass was used up without recompense, or, without being turned into such products as meat, milk and wool, not understanding commodity production and not paying attention to improving the marketability of commodities has taught us an important lesson in the directing of animal husbandry work.

The development of our animal husbandry is very unbalanced. The grassland of some of the pastoral areas has still not been fully used and the vast agricultural areas have great potential for developing animal husbandry. For example, such places as northeast China, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Henan and Hebei have excellent prospects for developing cattle raising and they must advocate raising more cattle and breeding dairy cows. The grassland of some of the pastoral areas is already overgrazed and must be properly controlled. However, all areas should regard raising economic benefits as their common goal. If we only seek quantitative increase and the marketability of commodities remains very low, it would only mean that the increase is wasted. Without breaking away from the condition of low economic benefit, the pastoral areas cannot become prosperous and the state will also not receive any benefit.

In recent years, such pastoral areas as Fuyun County in the Altay Prefecture of Xinjiang and the Xianghuang Banner of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, have already achieved gratifying results by summing up past experiences and lessons and reforming the backward modes of management and production. The Haibei Zang Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, reported in our newspaper today, is an example in this respect. In the past, this prefecture used to regard the amount of livestock available on hand at the end of the year as a major mark for judging production achievements. Some of the livestock were not taken out from the pen and some very old sheep were still kept and not slaughtered. Consequently, the income of the pastoral workers was reduced, the grassland was overgrazed and many livestock lost their foals or died. According to statistics, in the 3 years before 1978, losses due to the loss of foals and death amounted to more than 3 million yuan a year and the pastoral people lost an average of nearly 100 yuan per person. This prefecture is now leading the whole province in the turn-over rate as well as the marketability of commodities, and the pastoral workers' income has greatly increased. This incident has effectively proved that if we shift the focus of work to raising economic benefit, we will grasp the principal contradiction at present of unearthing the internal potential of animal husbandry and further developing livestock breeding. If all pastoral areas can further raise the turn-over rate and the marketability of commodities as in the manner of Qinghai's Haibei Prefecture, they will be able to create considerable wealth.

The marketability of commodities is a composite reflection of numerous production problems. The conscientious study of the problems of raising economic benefit and marketability of commodities can expose many contradictions, promote the

solving of these contradictions and push forward the all-round development of production. Raising the economic benefit of animal husbandry is closely related to many fields, of which, the most important are setting up a production responsibility system and eliminating the phenomenon of "eating from the same big pot." Such things as practicing scientific livestock raising, improving breeds and protecting and building grasslands are basic measures for raising economic benefit. After shifting the guiding ideological emphasis to grasping economic benefit, Haibei Prefecture has more enthusiastically, actively and conscientiously grasped this work and adopted effective measures which have caused a profound change to quickly take place in the features of production.

The 12th Party Congress has put forward the grand goal of building up the economy of our country by the end of this century and also pointed out in particular that the development of the economy must be carried out "under the premise of constantly raising economic benefit." The potential of livestock breeding is very great in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. As long as we conscientiously grasp economic benefit properly, it is entirely possible to achieve a big increase in the output of such livestock products as meat, milk, leather and wool within several years.

CSO: 4007/67

## DEVELOPING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY REVIEWED

HK060901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "City Suburbs Must Energetically Develop Animal Husbandry--Third Comment on Raising the Development of Animal Husbandry to a Still Higher Position"]

[Text] After the energetic development of animal husbandry in the suburbs of Harbin, the supply of milk and eggs has been greatly improved and the income of the peasants has also increased. This example has universal significance to many big and medium cities.

There are 80 large and medium sized cities in China that have a population of over 300,000 each and there is a total of 160 million people living in cities and towns. Recently, the material lives of these city civilians have improved markedly and along with the development of tourism and recuperation, the population of cities are gradually increasing. Therefore, to meet the above situation, the need for meat, eggs and milk is also increasing. In some cities, there has been rather a shortage of meat, eggs and milk. How can we resolve this contradiction? It is not a good method to fully rely on allotments from other places. At present, a large amount of these nonstaple foodstuffs of some cities are allocated from other provinces and places. The cost of these foodstuffs are high and the wastage great, thus seriously aggravating the state subsidy and the consumers' burden. Nonstaple foodstuffs, such as eggs and milk should be kept fresh. After a long distance of transportation, these foodstuffs may go bad and cause a loss. For instance, the damage and mould of fresh eggs allocated and transported from Hunan, Hebei, Henan and other places to Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities may reach 20-30 percent or more. Furthermore, the standard of living of the people of towns and villages allocating these foodstuffs has recently improved and their need of these nonstaple foodstuffs is also great. Large cities cannot rely on them for their nonstaple foodstuffs for a long period of time.

The experiences of Harbin and other municipalities teach us that fundamental way of resolving this contradiction is to energetically develop husbandry in city suburbs and countryside and raise the degree of self-sufficiency in domestic animals and poultry products. There are many favorable conditions for city suburbs to develop animal husbandry. In the suburbs of the 80 large and medium sized cities, there are 130 million mu of cultivated land. Most of this land is in a good condition and there are high yield fields which can offer abundant forage. In addition, there is a large amount of straw and dregs of rice cakes

that can be used to feed domestic animals and poultry. In the suburbs of a number of cities, there is a certain amount of mountainous, hilly areas and grasslands or water surfaces, which is rich and abundant in herbage and which provides a favorable condition for producing protein and aquatic fodder. In the industrial and commercial enterprises of the cities, there are large quantities of leftover bits and pieces such as distillers' grains, bagasse, grits of flour and soybean residue that can be used as fodder. Moreover, in most of the cities, there are state or collective run stock and poultry breeding farms, livestock farms and feed processing plants that have strong forces in livestock scientific researches. The vast number of suburban peasants also have initiative and experience in raising livestock in family units. Provided we make full use of these favorable conditions, it will not be difficult to develop animal husbandry in city suburbs.

Some comrades say that the area of the suburbs is limited compared with a large city, so it is useless to attempt to develop animal husbandry in city suburbs and this cannot solve the needs of the city. On the short supply of eggs, milk and other products, they looked more at objective difficulties, but never thought of a way to exert their superiority and try to overcome the difficulties. It was precisely because of the influence of these ideas that some cities failed to step up the self-sufficient production of milk, eggs and meat, thus resulting in the short supply of these foodstuffs that could not be solved for a long time. The population of the urban area of Harbin is 2.09 million. The suburbs of Harbin are equal to only the size of a medium-sized county in Heilongjiang Province. In the past, there were some leaders who thought that "a small suburb cannot solve a big problem." But when they made some practical investigations, they changed their ideas. They discovered that although the suburbs are small, they have great potential in developing animal husbandry. The problem is that in the past, suburban agriculture grasped only monoculture, the peasants raised only pigs, livestock departments grasped only the collective raising and the purchase and marketing of livestock and poultry products were monopolized by the state run commercial departments. All the above are the obstacles to the development of animal husbandry in city suburbs. Aimed at such circumstances, Harbin Municipality conducted readjustment and restructuring and thus a new situation has been created in developing animal husbandry in city suburbs.

Facts have proved that the key to developing animal husbandry in city suburbs is to straighten out the developing orientation of suburban agriculture. The CPC Central Committee has time and again pointed out that suburban agriculture must mainly solve the supply of vegetables, meat, eggs, milk, fruits and other nonstaple foodstuffs to cities. In other words, suburbs must be a base for producing nonstaple foodstuffs for cities. The fundamental reason why animal husbandry cannot be promoted in the suburbs of some cities at present is that they have not truly solved the principle problem. The initiative of a substantial number of our cadres in running animal husbandry is always not as high as their initiative in planting. In the suburbs of some cities, those commune owned industries eager to gain large profits usually placed the production of milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and other nonstaple foodstuffs in a secondary position. This incorrect practice must be changed. How to make the suburban agriculture serve the life of the people in cities much better and properly solve the living



problems of more than a hundred million city civilians is a major event that has great political significance. Leading cadres in charge of urban work must attach full importance to the development of animal husbandry in city suburbs. If this work is grasped well, it is not only of advantage to cities but it also benefits the suburban peasants and increases their income so that they can become rich more speedily.

While developing animal husbandry in city suburbs, it is imperative to apply the policy of arousing the initiative of all aspects including the state, collective and individuals. In some cities, the state monopolizes the production and operation of livestock and poultry. As when it is necessary for expanding production, the state has to invest money, supply large amounts of feed and so on. Money is spent but the economic results are still not high. One of the important reasons why the suburbs of Harbin have developed so fast in animal husbandry is that while energetically supporting the specialized and key families in developing the production of milk and eggs, they have at the same time relied on the stock raising industrial and commercial enterprises which are represented in the main body of the state farm and together with large number of communes, teams and specialized families, they have organized and promoted the production and operation of animal husbandry and poultry products of the whole city. It seems that the way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing animal husbandry in city suburbs is to support specialized and key families in raising pigs, cattle, sheep, poultry and so on. By applying this method, the state does not have to spend much money, whereas production can be swiftly developed and the peasants can become rich much faster.

CSO: 4007/67



REPORT ON EFFICIENT USE OF FARM WATER

HK070828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Pay Serious Attention To Raising Efficiency in the Use of Water for Farm Purposes"]

[Text] Agriculture consumes most of the water in China. The water used in irrigation only occupies approximately 85 percent of the total quantity of water used in the whole country. It is anticipated that by the end of the century, the water used in agricultural irrigation will increase by 25 percent or more over the present amount. Where is this large amount of water to come from? There are two main ways. One is to develop resources and continue to construct a number of irrigation installations that need little investment and can bring about great economic results; and the other is to be economical by giving full scope to the potential of the existing water supply projects, economically and rationally use water and raise efficiency in the use of water for irrigation. From the situation of Zhanghe reservoir in Hubei Province, there is great potential in economizing on the use of water here, quick results have been achieved like "removing the husk and immediately seeing the rice."

The problem of economic results in water conservancy projects has aroused the attention of various localities in recent years. But there are some localities and units that calculate their agricultural output increase only after the construction of water conservancy works and calculate their income in the building of the project. Those projects that are in the final phase calculate the potential that can be tapped after the project has formed a complete set and place their hopes on adding more investment to raise the economic result and do not put their focus of attention on how to give full play to the management potentiality of the existing projects. As a matter of fact, the economic results of a water conservancy project cannot be judged by the big increase in agricultural production or the income of the project and its future prosperity. What is more important is that we must examine whether the water is properly managed and used. This is the most practical result that can possibly be achieved.

As far as most of the localities throughout the country are concerned, there is a popular problem of low efficiency in the use of water and a great wastage in water resources at present. The practices of using water but not managing it,

"everybody sharing food from the same big pot" in the supply of water, all paying the same in water charges and irrational bearing of the charges will encourage wastage in the use of water and make the utilization ratio of water very low from the opening up of limited water resources. This is the reason why the economic results of many of the water conservancy projects have not been brought into full play.

Another reason for the low efficiency in the use of water is that we have not attached importance to the value of water. "Spending money like water" reflects the idea that regards water as a valueless thing. The water we use is gained through labor and investment. It is not merely the natural water that drops from the sky. Water is also a commodity. We must also work accounts in the use of water. Therefore, by reforming the method of "everybody sharing water from the same big bucket" through economic means, working out and perfecting the system of irrigation, rationally fixing water prices, directly connecting water with the economic interests of the people, whoever uses water should be responsible, the more he uses the more he should be charged; then the people who use water will try by every means to raise the efficiency in their use of water. Those who manage water will regard it a sum of wealth, attach importance to the maintenance of projects, pay attention to the dispatch of water supply and ensure the storage of water as much as possible under safe conditions.

At present, one work on the water conservancy fronts that has great significance is that we must use economic means to reform management in the use of water, establish and perfect a variety of responsible systems in water conservancy management according to local conditions, fully arouse the initiative of various respects in the management and proper use of water and promote the scientific use of water. This is also an important step for water conservancy work to create a new situation in the field of agricultural development. We hope that the water conservancy departments at various levels will energetically support this work.

CSO: 4007/67

FRESHWATER FISH OUTPUT REPORTED

HK270136 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Special to CHINA DAILY: "Freshwater Fish Hits 1.5 Million Tons"]

[Text] China's catch of freshwater fish is expected to reach 1.5 million tons this year, 120,000 tons above target, according to the Aquatic Products Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The State Council has given priority to the raising of freshwater fish and called on fisheries to aim for an annual four to five million tons by 1990.

In 1981, the catch was 1,370,000 tons, an increase of 30 percent over that of 1978. A total of three million hectares of water surface were used to raise fish in 1981, [figure indistinct] percent more than in 1978.

The state has invested 147.62 million yuan in 14 provinces and cities since 1977, setting up fish-raising centres.

These fish-raising centres can produce 45,000 tons of fish a year and have more than 365,333 hectares of water surface.

Some provinces and cities have also set up fish-raising centres of their own. Shandong Province has turned over more than 2,891 hectares to fisheries.

Yunnan Province has decided to invest an annual five million yuan on fisheries starting this year.

This year, 64 percent of 240,000 of Jiangsu Province's production brigades have started raising fish.

The number of families raising fish this year has reached 1,870,000. They are scattered in provinces and cities including Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Anhui.

CSO: 4007/67

RURAL ENTERPRISES RESPONSIBILITIES NOTED

OW201250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporter Shao Yongli reports: The national rural enterprise streamlining work forum ended in Beijing recently. The forum pointed out: "The quadrupling of total agricultural output value calls for rural enterprises to shoulder important responsibility."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enterprises run by communes, brigades and production teams in rural areas have been developing rapidly." China now has 1.33 million rural enterprises with 30 million staff members and workers. Last year their total output value reached 73.8 billion yuan. Over the past 3 years, it has increased by an average of 13 percent each year.

The leading comrades of rural enterprises in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions who attended the forum analyzed in detail the present situation and the status quo in rural enterprises. They pointed out: An unprecedented new situation has existed in the present rural areas. A new period of great developments is facing the rural economy. They believe that in order to reach the strategic goal proposed by the 12th CPC Congress and quadruple the total agricultural output value, it is necessary to rely on the peasants' enthusiasm and the popularization and dissemination of science and technology so as to raise the per-mu yields on the existing arable land.

All participants at the forum cited numerous facts to illustrate that the annual output value of rural enterprises may increase at a faster speed than that of farming and breeding. The total output value of China's rural enterprises from 1976 to 1981 increased by more than 100 percent.

CSO: 4007/67

## NPC DEPUTIES REVIEW THRIVING RURAL ECONOMY

OW070215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)—Citing facts and personal experiences, many deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have expressed their support for the profound scientific observation made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan that "the continual and all-round upsurge of agricultural production and prosperity in the rural areas are the important foundations for continuous improvement of the nation's economic and political situation."

Deputy Yu Jingzhong, an agronomist of the cotton seed farm of Siyang County, a county in northern Jiangsu constantly stricken by natural disasters, said: Xuzhou and Huaiyin are two prefectures notorious for their frequent natural onslaughts. But these two areas have displayed new vigor since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the 1950's, these two prefectures produced merely 4.5 billion jin of grain annually. The annual output rose to 8.8 billion in the 1970's. Last year the output soared to 13.3 billion jin. This year, the grain output of Huaiyin Prefecture alone reached 9.4 billion jin.

Deputy Meng Fulin, vice governor of Anhui, said: Although a quarter of Anhui's croplands were seriously waterlogged this year, the grain output still exceeded that of 1981, the previous peak year. In 1981, the province produced 36.3 billion jin of grain, topping that of 1978 by 22.68 percent. The average annual increase in the past several years has been 7.1 percent. The output of economic crops has increased even more rapidly. Compared with 1978, the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, jute and tea in 1981 increased 36, 205, 80, 89 and 24 percent, respectively. The peasants' living standards have substantially improved. In 1981, the per capita income of the province's rural population from collective distribution increased by 87 percent over 1978. Surveys of 10,000 families in 1981 show that the per capita consumption of foodgrain increased 26 percent, and that of meat, fish and eggs increased 28 percent over 1980; and the number of bicycles, sewing machines, radio sets and wristwatches owned by each family increased over 30 percent.

Deputy Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, said: Sichuan has been reaping bumper grain harvests every year since 1979. The province's total grain yield in 1982 will



reach approximately 74 billion jin, or over 6 percent higher than 1981. The province's agricultural structure has changed and production of commodity crops is developing. Last year the output of marketable agricultural and sideline products topped that of 1978 by 58 percent, and the amount of money earned by the peasants from selling agricultural and sideline products to urban residents was 1.5 times higher than 1978. The peasants' living standards have improved significantly. A survey of 125 production teams in 40 counties of the province shows that last year's per capita income in the rural areas was 221 yuan, which is almost 100 percent higher than the 127 yuan of 1978.

Owing to the adoption of the production responsibility system of fixing production quotas to individual households and improvement of production efficiency, a third of the manpower in the rural areas has become surplus manpower. Owing to higher output and income, the peasants have accumulated some money. Rural savings have now reached nearly 900 million yuan. The surplus manpower and financial resources are favorable factors for future agricultural development. Proper management and utilization of these resources will be highly beneficial in expediting agricultural modernization.

Deputy Zhan-bu-la-zha-bu, deputy chief of Hulun Buir League, said: The production situation on the Hulun Buir grassland has been improving every year, and so have the people's living conditions. This year, although the agricultural areas in the league have been hit by natural disasters, the total grain output has set a new record, and the peasants' per capita income has exceeded 300 yuan, topping that of last year by 60 percent. Despite unusual windstorms and snowstorms in the pastoral areas, the total number of livestock this year is still 18 percent higher than last year, and the livestock death rate has dropped to 8.2 percent from 10.4 percent in 1979. The commodity rate of livestock has doubled. The herdsmen are now happily buying additional Mongolian yurts. Many young people have married. Some families have sent their children to study in universities at their own expense.

CSO: 4007/67

## CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS DISCUSSED

HK301446 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 10, 15 Oct 82 pp 15-18

[Article by Zhang Zhongji [4545 6988 1015]: "Gratifying Changes in China's Countryside Over the Last 3 Years"—passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] China has a population of 1 billion people, of which 800 million are in the countryside. In the readjustment of the national economy, what changes has the countryside witnessed? This is a question with which many people are concerned. Since the third plenary session, the localities have implemented the party's various rural policies and brought into play the socialist initiative of hundreds of millions of peasants. A lively and gratifying situation of prosperity in which the people live and work in peace and contentment has emerged in China's countryside. Such a situation manifests itself mainly as follows:

/1. The Production Relations Are Being Readjusted, the Peasants Are Doubling Their Efforts/

The production relations must comply with the development of the productive forces. This is an objective economic law independent of man's will. Since the third plenary session, the localities have restored and developed various forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production. This is, in essence, a major readjustment of rural production relations. It is in compliance with the needs of the masses and conforms to the historical trend. It has not only held firm to the socialist orientation of agriculture, but also adhered to the management methods which are suited to the requirements of the peasants. Therefore, in a short period of 2 to 3 years, the rural areas throughout the country have extensively established various forms of the production responsibility system such as assigning responsibilities at the sectional level, assigning responsibilities to specialized units, assigning responsibilities to each laborer (or each group) and linking remuneration to output, fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning work to each household. Seventy percent of the production teams have implemented the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis or assigning work to each household. In Anhui, Guizhou, Gansu and Henan provinces, the production teams that have implemented the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis or assigning work to each household account for over 90 percent. Such a production responsibility system has, to varying degrees, broken away from the old formula inherent in the management of labor and overcome the shortcomings of issuing "confused orders" in production and of

carrying out egalitarianism in distribution. It has directly linked the quantity and quality of labor of the peasants with their material interests, reflected in a relatively good manner the principle of to each according to one's labor, brought into play the peasants' initiative in production and opened up a broad road for further developing the productive forces. In the rural areas throughout the country, we can see that the peasants are doubling their efforts and are answering the party's call of "getting well-off through productive labor."

**/2. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Production and Fishery Are Flourishing, and Production Has Developed by a Large Margin/**

China has a large population, and the problem of adequate grain production has not been solved. Undoubtedly, it is correct that we must at all times pay close attention to grain production. But in the past, some localities took grain as the key link regardless of soil conditions and without distinguishing whether it is a forest region, a pastoral area or a fish-breeding zone. They reclaimed land for grain production by destroying forests and grasslands and by building up dikes on lakes. Therefore, organisms' habits were out of balance and soil erosion was serious. As a result, not only could grain production not go up, the development of industrial crops and other trades was also restricted, and the state had to import more and more grain, cotton, sugar and oil every year. In the past years, in line with local conditions, the localities have paid attention to readjusting the structure of crop growing, carried out a diversified economy and tapped the potentials of natural resources and of labor power. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery are flourishing, and production has developed by a large margin for successive years. From 1979 to 1981, the sown area of cereal crops was reduced by 85 million mu. But due to the raising of unit output, the total output of cereal crops in 1979 was 664 billion jin. The total output in the other 2 years also exceeded the highest level before 1978. Various industrial crops also increased consistently. In 1978, the output of cotton was 59.35 million piculs, an increase of 37 percent over 1978 [as printed]; the output of oil-bearing crops was 204.1 million piculs, an increase of 96 percent; the output of sugar crops was 720.56 million piculs, an increase of 51 percent; the output of tea leaves was 6.85 million piculs, an increase of 28 percent. In the development of crop growing, our diversified economy also developed rapidly. In 1981, the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery was approximately 61.7 billion yuan (calculated according to the fixed prices in 1970), an increase of 31.1 percent over 1978. Such a rapid and all-round development of China's rural economy is rare in history.

In the past few years, many localities have freed themselves from the narrow concept of small agriculture. They do not fix their eyes only on cultivated land; they also bring into play the superiority of the localities and make use of local resources. They have opened up the way for developing large agriculture. For instance, over the last 3 years, Jiangxi Province has reclaimed 9.78 million mu of uncultivated hilly land, wasteland and undeveloped water areas, of which 460,000 mu has been used for expanded cultivation of tea trees, mulberry trees and fruit trees, 8,176 million mu is for afforestation, 20,000 mu for herbage growing and 540,000 mu has been used for expanded marine product management. With other measures being adopted, the output value of the diversified economy of Jiangxi Province in 1981 was 4.09 billion yuan.

In the rural areas, there has been a further development in commune and brigade-run enterprises over the last 3 years. In 1981, the total income of China's commune and brigade-run enterprises was 67.04 billion yuan, a 55.4 percent increase over the 43.14 billion yuan of 1978. Building materials such as bricks, tiles, lime, sand and rocks produced by commune and brigade-run enterprises account for approximately 80 percent of the country's total output. Gold, raw coal and crude salt produced by commune and brigade-run enterprises account for 10-30 percent. Most knitted and embroidered handicrafts are produced by commune and brigade-run enterprises and by the peasants. In the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, the net profit of commune and brigade-run enterprises throughout the country was 33.57 billion yuan, of which 12.18 billion yuan was used to support poor production teams, for carrying out farmland capital construction and for the purchase of various kinds of agricultural machinery. In economy and technology, commune and brigade-run enterprises have become an important mainstay in realizing China's agricultural modernization. They are also an important component part of the collective economy which is indispensable in promoting economic prosperity in the countryside and improving the livelihood of the peasants.

### /3. The Economic Results of Agriculture Have Remarkably Increased/

In the past 3 years, the implementation of various forms of the responsibility system has not only raised labor productivity in agriculture, but also reduced irrational expenses. Good economic results have been achieved. In 1981, the total agricultural output value created by each agricultural laborer was 560 yuan on the average (calculated according to the fixed prices in 1970), 12.7 percent higher than that created in 1978; grain output increased from 2,075 jin to 2,118 jin (in 1979, it increased by 2,257 jin), an increase of 2.1 percent; cotton output increased from 14.76 jin to 19.34 jin, an increase of 31 percent; the output of pork, beef and mutton increased from 58.3 jin to 82.2 jin, an increase of 41 percent.

Various expenses in agriculture have dropped. This has changed the situation in which production increased but income remained the same. The proportion of various expenses in the total income of the basic accounting unit of the rural people's communes dropped from 34.9 percent in 1978 to 31.4 percent in 1981; the average net income provided by each 100 yuan rose from 187 yuan to 218 yuan, an increase of 16.6 percent. Particularly in the production teams that exercised the principle of fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning work to each household, economic results were more marked. According to the investigation made by the Hunan Provincial Statistics Bureau on 34 production teams that exercised the principle of fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning work to each household, in 1981 the total income of these production teams increased by 5.3 percent over the previous year, various expenses dropped by 19.5 percent, of which production cost dropped by 16 percent, management cost dropped by 39.5 percent and other costs by 58.4 percent.

### /4. The Income of the Peasants Has Increased by a Large Margin/

Because production has developed and the state has raised the purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products and reduced or exempted part of rural taxation, the income of the peasants has increased for successive years.



According to the investigation which was made by selecting examples in respect to the income and expenses of the peasant families, the average net income of each person rose from 133.6 yuan in 1978 to 223.4 yuan in 1981, an increase of 67.2 percent. Well-to-do families in the countryside have increased in large numbers, and the number of families living in tight circumstances has fallen sharply. Of the total number of peasant households investigated, the number of peasant households with a per capita income of over 300 yuan rose from 2.4 percent in 1978 to 22.6 percent in 1981, and the number of peasant households with a per capita income of below 100 yuan dropped from 33.3 percent to 4.7 percent. Of the 12 areas and 241 counties in northwest Shandong, northwest Shaanxi, north Shaanxi, east Henan and west Hubei which were originally low-yielding and short of grain, the average income of each person obtained from the basic accounting unit in 49 counties has exceeded the average level of the whole country.

Viewed from the source of income of the peasants, the collective economy is the principal part of the rural economy. How collective production is carried out plays a decisive role in the peasants' income. In 1981, the number of peasant households with a per capita income of over 300 yuan, of which 218.3 yuan was obtained from the collective, was 6 times the number of peasant households with a per capita income of below 100 yuan, of which 36.4 yuan was obtained from the collective. Moreover, family sideline production is an important supplement to the collective economy. Since the implementation of the responsibility system, work efficiency has been remarkably raised, and more and more redundant labor force has been devoted to family handicraft, domestic animal and fowl breeding, hunting and other productive work. The peasants' income from family sideline production has rapidly increased. The per capita income from family sideline production rose from 35.8 yuan in 1978 to 84.5 yuan in 1981, an increase of 140 percent. The proportion of the per capita income in the total net income of the peasants rose from 26.8 percent in 1978 to 37.8 percent in 1981. At present, in the whole country there are already more than 2 million specialized and key households breeding domestic animals and fowls. They can make quick returns and create a high ratio of commodities with small investments and at low cost. They have opened up a new road for the development of the rural economy. Therefore, for the peasants to live in prosperity, it is important to expand the collective economy, to develop family sideline production, to bring into play the initiative of the collective and individuals and to pay attention to giving an impetus to the role of the peasants' technology in production and to the role of their specialized skills so as to develop in the orientation of specialization.

#### /5. There Has Been Marked Improvement in the Livelihood of the Peasants/

Following the increase of the peasants' income, their livelihood has markedly improved. An investigation by selecting similar examples with regard to the income and expenses of the peasant families shows the following:

In respect to eating: In the past, the peasants only thought of having enough to eat, but now they are beginning to pay attention to having nutritious food.

Flour and rice have increased in the food they eat. The increase of expenses on nonstaple food has been faster than the overall increase of the consumption of staple food, oil, meat, eggs and fowls. The average quantity of grain consumed by each person increased from 496 jin in 1978 to 512 jin in 1981. Of the above average quantity, the flour and rice consumed increased from 245 jin to 345 jin; the pork, beef, mutton and fowls consumed increased from 12.01 jin to 18.82 jin; and the oil consumed increased from 3.94 jin to 6.25 jin. Now the situation in which peasant families "did not have meat to entertain their guests nor oil to cook their dishes" is not often seen.

In respect to clothing: In the past, the peasants mainly wore cheap but durable clothes. Now they are beginning to pay attention to quality and styles. The average expenses of each person on clothing rose from 14.74 yuan in 1978 to 23.57 yuan in 1981. Besides ordinary piece goods and clothes, the peasants also buy synthetic fabrics such as medium- and long-fiber fabrics and polyester. The number of peasants who buy high-grade commodities such as woolen piece goods, silk piece goods, knitting wool, woolen sweaters and long woolen underwear has increased twofold over the last few years. Leather shoes are in vogue among young people in the countryside.

In respect to the use of consumer goods: the number of peasant families that can afford high-grade durable consumer goods such as "three turns and one sound" is increasing. ["Three turns" refers to bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches; "one sound" refers to radios] in 1981, each 100 persons had 8.07 bicycles on average, an increase of 50.6 percent over 1978; 5.03 sewing machines, an increase of 45.8 percent; 10.01 wristwatches, an increase of 150 percent; 7.67 radios, an increase of 100 percent. Some peasant families are beginning to buy high-class consumer goods such as television sets, washing machines, recorders, electric fans and sofas. In the suburbs of Beijing and Shanghai, "television villages" have emerged, where every household has a television set.

In respect to living: In the past, the peasants were accustomed to building old-fashioned houses, but now they are beginning to get interested in [word indistinct] and bright houses which are artistic in design. The area of new houses built in the countryside over the last 3 years is 1.4 billion square meters, and on the whole the quality of these houses has improved. Nearly each and every family in some high-income production teams is either getting all the materials ready to build their new house or constructing their new house. By the end of 1981, each peasant had an average living area of 10.16 square meters, an increase of 25.4 percent over the 8.1 square meters in 1978. Of the new houses built in 1981, houses of the brick and wood-type accounted for 54.4 percent and houses of the reinforced concrete-type accounted for 2.9 percent. Nearly all the peasant houses newly built in the suburbs of Beijing and Shanghai are of these two types. In Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong, houses of these two types account for 80 percent. New-type buildings suitable for the peasants have been built in some suburban areas.

Following the improvement of the livelihood of the peasants, surplus money and grain have increased. By the end of June 1982, the deposits of the peasants throughout the country was 19.49 billion yuan, an increase of more than 200 percent over 1978. If we consider the fact that the peasants have moved their



savings accounts to the cities because they are not willing to show that they are rich, then the peasants' actual deposits are much more than the above figure. The characteristics of rural deposits in the past few years are that savings amounts keeps rising, new depositors have increased in large numbers and the proportion of long-term deposits is large. In respect to grain, it is quite common now that peasant families have several hundred jin or over a thousand jin of surplus grain.

#### /6. The Rural Market Is Thriving, Both Purchasing and Marketing Are Brisk/

Following the overall development of production in the rural areas, the commodity volume of agricultural and sideline products provided by the peasants and state farms has increased for successive years. In 1981, the total amount of the purchase of agricultural and sideline products by society was 95.5 billion yuan, an increase of 71.2 percent over the 55.8 billion yuan in 1978 (after deducting the prices of goods, the actual increase was 23.6 percent). Of the above percentage, the purchase volume of grain increased by 27 percent, the purchase volume of pork increased by 25.5 percent, the purchase volume of eggs increased by 76.6 percent and the purchase volume of cotton, sugar, flue-cured tobacco and tea leaves increased by over 20 percent. This has energetically supported the development of light industry and solved some problems in the people's livelihood. In addition, the commodities supplied to the rural areas by the state through various channels have increased daily. The total volume of retail sales of commodities in rural areas in 1981 was 132.4 billion yuan, an increase of 63.4 percent over 1978. If we consider the factor of the constant increase of the number of peasants going to towns and cities for the purchase of commodities, the actual growth rate is even higher. In the past few years, because the prices of agricultural and sideline products have been raised and the prices of some industrial products have been lowered, the price differences between industrial and agricultural products have narrowed, and the peasants have gotten more benefits from the exchange of commodities. From the sales of the same quantity of agricultural and sideline products, the peasants could get 26 percent more industrial products in 1981 than in 1978.

Since the implementation of the production responsibility system, the peasants have been very enthusiastic about making large investments in production. The total amount the communes and brigades and the peasants spent for the purchase of the means of agricultural production was 34.75 billion yuan in 1981, an increase of 18.3 percent over the 29.37 billion yuan in 1978. Of the increased percentage, the amount for the purchase of chemical fertilizer increased by 42.2 percent. The sales volume of small farm tools such as shovels, picks, hoes and sickles, which everyone has, has sharply increased. In the past few years, the number of well-to-do peasant households that have singly or jointly bought agricultural machinery such as tractors has increased twofold. Small farm implements which are cheap (not exceeding 1,000 yuan) and light (which can be moved by one or two persons) and which have manifold functions have been well received by the peasants.

In order to promote the exchanges of goods between town and countryside, the localities have energetically restored and developed free markets. In the whole country, there are now 43,000 free markets, in which the volume of business was

25.3 billion yuan in 1981, an increase of 19.3 percent over 1980. According to the statistics of 206 typical market places in the rural areas, the volume of business in the first half of this year increased by 23.4 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Some free markets are run on quite an impressive scale, and business in these free markets is brisk. For instance, in the county seat of Zhongxian County, Ningxia Autonomous Region, free markets are held on the 3d, 6th, 9th 13th, 16th, 19th, 23d, 26th and 29th of the month. There is a great variety of goods in the market place, and on market day people come in an endless stream, sometimes as many as 10,000. Besides the local people, there are also people from the southern mountainous regions of Ningxia and from neighboring provinces.

**/7. The Peasants Are Unprecedentedly Energetic About Studying Science and Using Science/**

In the past, the peasants "could not decide on what to do." They had no decision-making rights in carrying out their work. Everything was arranged by the cadres of the commune and brigade, and the peasants were not interested in scientific farming. Now they have "allied their hearts with production." They try every means to do a good job in farming, and their enthusiasm in studying agricultural scientific knowledge has been popularly raised. Science and technology have for the first time become much sought after in the rural areas. Wherever I went, people gathered around me, asking for advice. Several thousand communal associations for the popularization of science have been established in the rural areas throughout the country. In many localities, lectures, study classes and training courses on technology have been organized to train peasant technical cadres, who will be required to go to the production site to solve difficult problems on the spot, to pass on knowledge and to popularize the results of their research.

In order to master agricultural technology and culture and knowledge, many peasants take an active part in part-time study. In 1981, there were 411,000 peasants' part-time schools of various levels throughout the country, and the number of students studying in these schools was 10.77 million, of which the number of students in the secondary technical part-time schools was 1.08 million, the number of the students in the peasants' part-time middle schools was 634,000 and the number of the students in the peasants' part-time junior schools was 9.055 million.

**/8. The Peasants' Cultural Life Is Beginning To Enliven/**

Following the improvement of the material life in the countryside, the peasants are eager to enrich their cultural life and to change their past monotonous habit of "working with a hoe during the day and lying against a pillow at night." In order to meet the needs of the peasants, the departments concerned have energetically organized film projecting teams in the countryside and professional cultural troupes to perform in the rural areas. In 1981, each 10,000 persons in the rural areas throughout the country had an average of one commune and brigade-run film projecting team. Professional cultural troupes put on 520,000 performances in the countryside, and the audiences numbered as high as 520 million. In addition,

the localities have formed, one after another, amateur cultural propaganda teams and established part-time study rooms and clubs. Cultural organizations and facilities such as simple cinemas and theaters, cultural centers, libraries and reading centers have been established in the market towns of some rural areas.

From the above we know that gratifying changes have really taken place in China's countryside over the last 3 years. Under such an excellent situation, we should also understand that we cannot yet completely change the backwardness of the rural economy and culture, which have existed for a long time, and that we will have many difficulties in our advance. For instance, the development of the rural economy is in disproportion. The peasants in some rural areas have not completely gotten rid of poverty. In some localities, the production responsibility system has been carried out with a rush. Meticulous attention has not been paid to their work, and there are still many problems with regard to cultivating farmland on a contract basis and to the handling of collective property. The circulation of commodities between town and countryside is not smooth enough. With regard to educational, cultural and public health undertakings, there is a large gap between town and countryside. In some rural areas, family planning is beyond control, and the growth rate of population is rising. Therefore, we must make persistent efforts in rural work so as to speed up the construction of our new socialist countryside.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**COTTON PURCHASES UP**—Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA)—China's commercial departments purchased 2,015,500 tons of cotton by 10 November, 340,500 tons over the same 1981 period, according to a national cotton conference which opened here yesterday. The volume purchased represents 72 percent of the 1982 purchase quota. Last year, 2.9 million tons of cotton were sold to the state. The annual state purchase quotas were topped in the four provinces of Shandong, Hebei, Liaoning and Zhejiang. Shandong, Xinjiang, Hebei and Jiangxi all set records with this year's cotton output. The conference estimated that the total cotton output this year will be 350,000 tons more than last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 17 Nov 82 OW]

**NEW RAPESEED PAYMENT PLAN**—Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—A new payment plan for purchasing rapeseed will come into force in Sichuan, Anhui, Hunan, Jiangsu and other rapeseed-producing provinces in 1983. According to the new plan, 40 percent of the rapeseed, regardless of quantity, turned in to the state by the peasants, will be paid on the basis of the state monopoly prices and the remaining 60 percent on the basis of the fixed state prices for surplus quantities of rapeseed turned in to the state. This new payment plan was initiated to reduce the financial burden of the state which has, in the past few years, paid about 1.6 yuan for 1 jin of rapeseed purchased from the peasants but has sold them at about 0.8 yuan per jin. [Text] [OW070317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 12 Nov 82]

**RECORD COTTON HARVEST**—Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)—China reaped a record cotton harvest of 3.35 million tons this year, 350,000 tons more than 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery announced. This is the fourth year running since 1979 which first saw increases in cotton output. The increased yields of 1,175,000 tons over the past 4 years equalled the total increased in the previous 28 years. Of the 15 provincial-level cotton producing areas across the country, Shandong which had the biggest increase reported a cotton harvest of 950,000 tons, 275,000 tons more than last year. The next came to Hebei which had an increase of 140,000 tons and Xinjiang which increased 35,000 tons. Jiangsu kept its previous high level of 550,000 tons this year. Shaanxi, Shanxi, Zhejiang and Jiangxi Provinces also registered some increases compared with 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 28 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31



CROP DISEASE ANTIBIOTIC--Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--An institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences has developed a new kind of antibiotic that is effective against several crop diseases and harmless to both humans and livestock. Antimycoin "120" has a powerful inhibitive or lethal effect on fungi of cucumber, wheat and flower powdery mildew and other diseases, according to the Institute of Pedology and Fertilizers. Experiments in communes of Beijing suburbs show that timely application of antimycoin "120" destroys more than 90 percent of diseases on contaminated cucumber plant, scientists of the institute said. On 17 experimental plots in Shandong and Hebei Provinces, antimycoin "120" eliminated 70 to 80 percent of wheat rust, a disease which cut wheat harvest by 30 to 50 percent in some areas. The institute also conducted an experiment to test whether the antimycoin is toxic. Intake by rabbits of antimycoin "120" over a 2-week period did not cause any abnormal function of heart, lungs, liver or other organs, the institute said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

GUANGDONG RICE LEAFHOPPERS--In close coordination with each other, all departments in Guangdong Province did well in eliminating rice leafhoppers which damaged the late rice crop. From the end of September to the middle of October, 10 million mu of late rice had rice leafhoppers and generally, each 100 grains had 5,000 to 6,000 and up to 20,000 to 30,000 rice leafhoppers, an increase of some 1,000 to several 1,000 percent on previous years. This seriously threatened late rice production. After discovering these rice leafhoppers, all areas immediately took urgent measures to eliminate them. On 27 September, the general office of the provincial government issued an urgent telegraphic circular to all places on quickly wiping out rice leafhoppers damaging late rice. As a result of the efforts made by all areas, large areas of insect pests were quickly put under control. According to statistics compiled by relevant departments, only 10 percent of the 10 million mu where there were insect pests suffered varying degrees of loss. [Text] [HK161313 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82]

COMMUNE CONGRESS TERM--Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--The 25th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee has decided that the present term of the people's congresses at the commune and town level directly elected by voters, an experiment which started in the latter half of 1979 and ended at the end of 1981, is extended to the end of 1983. [Text] [OW191315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 19 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/67



## ANHUI PROVINCE GATHERS RECORD 1982 HARVEST

OW030938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Hefei, 3 Dec (XINHUA)—Anhui, the first province in China to institute the responsibility system in agriculture, gathered a record harvest this year despite floods and waterlogging caused by heavy summer rainfall, the provincial agricultural department reported.

Grain output totalled 18.5 million tons, 350,000 tons more than the peak year of 1981, the department said. The figure represents an increase of 3.5 million tons over 1977, the year before the system went into effect.

Output of oil-bearing crops was 1.25 million tons, 26 percent more than 1981 and 4.3 times that of 1977, the department said. Records were also set in output in tea, flue-cured tobacco, fruits, freshwater fish, and in the number of draught animals and poultry.

The good harvest is due largely to popularization of new agrotechniques and good crop varieties, soil improvement and increased use of fertilizer, the department said. Waterlogged fields were promptly drained and replanted. This year, the province planted hybrid rice varieties on 133,000 hectares, a 28.6 percent increase over last year. Fine varieties of seeds were used on most of the wheat and rice fields.

The responsibility system, whereby peasant families farm the collectively owned land under contracts, has enhanced the initiative of the peasants. This is because peasant families are now given more right in farm management and their income depends on the harvests from their contracted land.

The department estimates that per capita income for Anhui's peasants will average 240 yuan this year, 40 yuan more than last and 140 percent above 1977. Of Anhui's 70 counties, 24 expect an average per capita income exceeding 300 yuan.

By 21 November, the department said, peasants had sold nearly 3.5 million tons of grain to the state, 850,000 tons more than in the same 1981 period. Grain sold by the peasants to the state now accounts for 26 percent of the total annual grain harvest, compared with the previous 19.3 percent.

Grain storage capacity has been expanded by one-fifth in the past four years, but is proving to be insufficient. Large numbers of makeshift bins have been put up by government grain stores and peasant families to contain the newly harvested crops.

Peasants in flood-hit Chuxian Prefecture—the first to institute the system in Anhui—will sell 750,000 tons of grain to the state this year: 60,000 tons above last year, the department said. This is an average of 259 kilograms per capita, ranking first in the province.

CSO: 4020/31

## NPC DELEGATE ON PROVINCE'S HARVEST

OWO31128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--East China's Anhui Province is expected to bring in another bumper harvest this year despite bad weather, reported Vice Governor Meng Fulin, who is here attending the National People's Congress.

This will be the fourth good year since the province instituted the responsibility system in agricultural production in ouom.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Meng Fulin recalled that more than one-sixth of the province's croplands suffered from natural disasters in 12 of the 33 post-liberation years, each time causing an average loss of 1.15 million tons of grain. But this year, grain output will surpass the record 1981 harvest, although a quarter of the croplands were affected by serious waterlogging.

"This shows the advantage of the production responsibility system," he said.

Anhui was one of the first provinces in China to introduce the system. "The peasants like it, because it gives them greater freedom to arrange their time and work and encourages them to work harder and earn more," the vice governor said.

In 1981, Anhui's grain output reached 18.15 million tons, 22.68 percent more than that of 1978, he said. The output of industrial crops increased even faster in that period, when the growth rates for cotton, oil-bearing crops, cured tobacco, bast fiber crops and tea ranged from 24 percent to 205 percent. Forestry, stock breeding, sideline production and fishery also developed rapidly.

Meng Fulin said growing output has resulted in more income for the peasants. The per capita income of Anhui Province's rural population derived from the collective last year was 87 percent higher than in 1978.

CSO: 4020/31

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON VEGETABLE SUPPLY

OW170637 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, the provincial vegetable production and marketing office recently issued a circular calling on the various prefectures and municipalities to seriously implement Comrade Chen Yun's directive, do a good job in the production, supply and marketing of autumn vegetables and take effective measures to ensure plentiful vegetable supplies during the coming winter-spring season.

The circular proposes:

1. Immediately organize agricultural scientific personnel to closely inspect commune and brigade vegetable fields plot by plot in coordination with local agricultural scientific stations.
2. Do a good job in the production and field management of overwintering vegetables. Water oats, spinach, lettuce and garlic are major varieties of vegetables for next year's spring vegetable market. Overwintering vegetables must be grown in the 70,000 mu of vegetable plots--a project that has been approved this year. Efforts must be made to strengthen field management and increase production and income.
3. Do a good job in harvesting, supplying, storing and perserving autumn vegetables. All units, armyen and people must be encouraged to grow overwintering vegetables. Those production teams who specialize in growing vegetables must not sell their vegetables at a high price on the local market before they have fulfilled their contract targets. The retail prices for various major autumn and winter vegetables must remain stable as last year's.
4. Allow for unforeseen circumstances in planning vegetable supplies for the coming winter-spring season.

CSO: 4007/67

SHORTAGES OF SOME FOODS LEAD TO LINES

OWO90601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Chen Xianxin: "What the Masses Urgently Need Must Be Promptly Resolved—A Situation Reflected by the Sale of Dezhou Braised Chickens in Beijing"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA)—Toward the end of last year, a store selling Shandong braised chickens was opened in Beijing's Xidan District to the great delight of the people in Beijing. The problem was: The demand far exceeded the daily supply of 400 to 600 chickens because of the limited supply of raw chickens and limited processing capabilities, so the customers had to line up in front of the shop early in the morning in order to buy a chicken. The store's next-door neighbor, the Heavenly Fortune, is another store selling soysauce-preserved pigs feet, a dish of typical Beijing flavor. Like its neighbor, its supply could not meet the demand, so there were always two long lines of people in front of these two stores.

Similar long lines can also be seen in other places, such as the shop selling cold noodles at the northern end of Fuyou Street. The lines in front of the store selling vegetarian food and the Donglaishun Restaurant on Wangfujiang Street are even longer—and it has been like this for years. In many other places, the scenes of people standing in line to buy beancurd and bean products and to pick up milk are common.

These days, when the weather is getting colder and colder, can anything be done so that people do not have to stand in long lines on the street in the cold? For this reason, this reporter recently visited certain departments concerned and interviewed some urban residents. They maintain that the Beijing authorities have performed many good services for the people in recent years, but that the handling of certain other urgent problems is still too slow. They also put forward the following suggestions:

1. The authorities concerned must have a sense of urgency. After a central leading comrade became aware of the long lines in front of the chicken store, he kept the problem in mind. First he instructed the Beijing Municipal Government to solve the problem, and then instructed the Ministry of Commerce to handle it. The problem was finally resolved after the China Food Company of the Ministry of Commerce held a meeting to discuss a solution to the problem with other



authorities concerned in Beijing. If other authorities concerned in Beijing also cared for the interests of the people like the leading comrade of the central authorities did, other problems could certainly be solved much faster.

2. Practical actions have to be taken. In certain cases, the problem of standing in line may not be very easy to solve; but many other problems can be solved with some effort. For example, the solution to the problem of picking up milk is simply a matter of setting up additional points and lengthening the service hours. If there are not enough people to do the job, as some people have claimed, there is currently a large number of young people waiting for employment. Why can these young people not be hired as temporary or contract workers so that this problem can be settled?

3. The leading authorities must dare to make decisions. The reason why certain urgent problems have remained unresolved is not because they cannot be solved, nor is it because the people at the basic-level units are not willing to solve them; it is because of the fear of the responsible departments to make decisions, and the reason for their fear of making decisions lies in their fear of being held responsible. So, whenever there is a problem that needs their attention, they glance left and right for fear that somebody might have been offended or neglected by their actions. Consequently, they are hardly capable of a decision. These days the problem of eating a meal in Xidan District is a serious one since five restaurants of the Xidan market have suspended operations after the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 and their buildings are considered unsafe. To discuss relocation and other problems, 12 meetings have already been held this year by the responsible department and various other units concerned, but a final decision has yet to be made. The meal problem still remains today.

CSO: 4007/67

## 'XINHUA' REPORT ON INDISCRIMINATE TREE-FELLING

OW240613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporter Cui Lisha has learned from the Ministry of Forestry that, after a month of vigorous effort, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have achieved initial results in implementing an "urgent directive calling for stopping indiscriminate tree-felling" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In areas where forests are rather seriously damaged, the evil practice of indiscriminate tree-felling has been checked to a certain extent.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the "urgent directive calling for stopping indiscriminate tree-felling" on 20 October. Paying close attention to the directive, various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees promptly took effective measures to implement it. The party committees and governments of eight provinces and autonomous regions--Nei Monggol, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Guizhou, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and Qinghai--immediately called meetings to discuss and make arrangements for implementing the "urgent directive." The party committees and governments of 17 provinces and autonomous regions held telephone meetings and issued specific circulars or instructions calling for implementing the "urgent directive" according to local conditions. First secretary Huo Shilian of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee personally presided over a meeting to discuss the question of how to implement the "urgent directive." He said: Implementing the "urgent directive" is not only holding meetings; what is important is to carry it out practically. On 8 November, the Shanxi Provincial People's Government called together cadres of the counties where forests had been seriously damaged to discuss concrete measures to stop indiscriminate tree-felling.

Following the example set by the central disciplinary commission in sending work teams to assist provinces and autonomous regions in handling major cases of denudation, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have dispatched work teams composed of personnel from public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to areas where forests have been seriously damaged. Vigorously publicizing the "urgent directive," those work teams have assisted local authorities in grasping what is practical, dealing with hard cases and investigating cases of denudation. They have handled a number of cases in which leading cadres took the lead in stripping lands of forest as well as cases of a vicious character.

Recently, the Jian Prefectural Party Committee in Jiangxi Province severely dealt with the case of Liu Zhongdao, Standing Committee member of the Anfu County Party Committee and deputy head of the county, who formed a partnership to purchase green hills and illegally transport lumber. The prefectural party committee has punished Liu Zhongdao by removing him from his post in the party and has proposed to the local government to dismiss him from his post as deputy county head. Liu Dulan of Hecheng town, Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province, was sentenced to death and immediately executed for illegally felling trees and killing a forest ranger.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have assigned responsibility for the protection of forests to the county party committees and people's governments. As a result, some leading cadres at the county level, who felt a lack of authority to stop indiscriminate tree-felling in the past, have been able to stand erect, and those who used to wink at cases of denudation have been shaken up.

They have now swung into action. According to incomplete statistics compiled by Zhejiang Province, prefectures and counties in the province have sent out 150 work teams with the participation of nearly 1,000 cadres at various levels. Various prefectures and counties in Hunan Province have released more than 6,700 personnel from other work to sort out cases of denudation. Those personnel have discovered, through investigation, that more than 8,400 cubic meters of lumber were illegally felled and transported, and they have imposed fines totaling over 31,000 yuan. They have dealt with 83 persons who illegally felled trees and have had 73 of them arrested. Ten production teams of the Niuweishan and Xiboling brigades under the Yangshulin commune in Nongan County, Jilin Province, had, since 1979, seized more than 1,350 mu of state-owned forests, destroyed forest rangers' houses, felled their wells and forcibly harvested over 300 mu of crops planted by forest farms. These cases remained unsolved for several years. After the "urgent directive" was issued, the county party committee immediately organized a work team to thoroughly investigate these cases. This work team made a decision on the handling of these cases in 9 days.

While implementing the "urgent directive," all localities have paid attention to strengthening forest administration, frozen the felling of trees beyond the state plan and closed free lumber markets. Sichuan and Henan Provinces have closed 124 such markets in their counties. Lishui, Jinhua, Wenzhou and other prefectures (municipalities) in Zhejiang Province, in 10 days, closed over 140 free lumber markets and discovered a number of cases of indiscriminate tree-felling and profiteering by buying lumber cheap and selling it dear. The Guizhou Provincial Party Committee and people's government have recently decided to institute a system on 1 December under which trees are to be felled throughout the province only by permit. Those who cut trees without permission from departments in charge of forestry will be dealt with as indiscriminate tree-fellers.

According to information provided by the Ministry of Forestry, although tremendous achievements have been made in implementing the "urgent directive" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, leading cadres in a few localities have

still underestimated the seriousness of indiscriminate tree-felling, have no clear idea of major cases of denudation and have only issued general calls in leading the work in this regard. Cases of indiscriminate tree-felling have continued and even such serious cases as jointly attacking or beating up work team members trying to stop indiscriminate tree-felling have taken place in some individual localities after the central authorities issued the "urgent directive." Even in places where the "urgent directive" has been better implemented, the task of investigating and handling cases of denudation is still arduous. This calls for all localities to continue to make vigorous efforts to effectively implement the "urgent directive."

CSO: 4007/67

**BROADCASTS DISSEMINATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERTISE**

OW011009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--Crop yields and agricultural expertise have been boosted through popular science loudspeaker broadcasts in Beijing's rural suburbs, according to Jia Yongling, member of Da Xing County's broadcasting station.

A loudspeaker network connected with transmission stations in production brigades throughout Beijing's nine surrounding counties has been established by the broadcasting stations set up by the county governments. Almost all the villages in the counties have loudspeakers fixed on poles, making their broadcasts audible across wide areas. Programs are aired one hour in the morning and another hour in the evening, with agrosience broadcasts two or three times each week, Jia Yongling said.

The Da Xing station alone has broadcast 408 programs contributed by experienced peasants and experts. The programs have covered subjects such as planting, fertilizing, irrigation and management of wheat and maize, the main crops of north China, cultivation of watermelon and peanuts, profitable sideline crops, pig and chicken raising and the use of marsh gas and solar energy. The broadcasts give advice on local climate, soil and economic value, Jia Yongling said.

The stations often receive requests for repetition, further details and other information. Some communes have recorded the programs and arranged workshop sessions, he said.

A typical example is that of a 50-year-old peasant Xie Tian of Caiyu Commune. However a program of scientific farming is on the whole family of seven hushed up. Even kids learned to keep quiet. Sometimes, there is a bit of controversy among the family members over the methods. But Xie Tian said: "I am willing to follow the broadcasted instructions. I will be the head of the experimental group." This year he reaped over ten tons per hectare on the land he tilled under the responsibility system.

CSO: 4020/31



## BRIEFS

RURAL CADRES' AGRICULTURAL STUDY—Beijing 24 Nov (XINHUA)—More than 5,000 rural cadres from all over China have attended training classes to study agricultural sciences since 1979, and 900 are now studying. This was disclosed by the Educational Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. The training classes, 4-1/2 months each term, started in September 1979. The participants study 12 to 15 subjects during the training period, including agroecconomics, agronomy, veterinary science and farm machinery. The participants, including provincial, prefectural and county-level cadres, average 50 years old. Most of them took part in the revolution before liberation in 1949. They have rich experiences but still have to acquire more systematic scientific knowledge. The Party Central Committee has urged cadres in charge of rural work to study agricultural sciences time and again since December 1978. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 24 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31

## FUJIAN

### BRIEFS

**BUMPER HARVESTS**--Fujian has reaped a bumper harvest again this year, 6 years in a row. Its total grain output can reach 16 billion jin, an increase by 400 million jin. [OW070556 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

**TEA PROCUREMENT**--Fujian has basically completed its procurement of tea this year. Currently, Fujian has procured 477,900 dan of tea, an 8.8-percent increase over last year. [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 1 OW]

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**SUGARBEET PRODUCTION**--Since 1980, sugarbeet production in Gansu Province has greatly increased each year. The province's areas sown with sugarbeets this year have reached some 98,000 mu and are some 200 percent higher than in 1979. The amount of sugarbeets procured by the province this year is approximately 130,000 tons. The province has quadrupled its output of sugarbeets within 3 years. Since 1979, the provincial people's government has reiterated its policy that 10 jin of sugarbeets is equal to 1 jin of grain for procurement and has raised the sugarbeet procurement price from 3 fen per jin to 3.9 fen per jin. After this policy was followed, commune members' enthusiasm in cultivating sugarbeets was gradually aroused. [HK071503 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 4 Dec 82 HK]

**FORESTRY MEETING**--From 3 to 7 November, the Ministry of Forestry held an appraisal meeting in Tianshui, Gansu Province. The meeting held that the method of cultivating forests on the Xiaolongshan Mountain in Tianshui can be applied and popularized in the northern part of the country. This scientific research was conducted by the Research Institute of Forestry of the Academy of Forestry Sciences of China, the Provincial Research Institute of Forestry Sciences and the Xiaolongshan Forestry Experimental General Farm in Tianshui Prefecture for over 20 years. Experts, professors and engineers attended the meeting. [HK171538 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Nov 82 HK]

**WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION**--The Gansu provincial conference on water and soil conservation ended yesterday. The conference reiterated the principle that whoever undertakes and controls water and soil conservation benefits. The conference also decided that the Dingxi, Jingchuan, Qinan and Ning counties are the key counties where water and soil conservation is undertaken and controlled. The conference pointed out that the province has achieved good results in bringing soil erosion under control. However, the cadres and commune members in a very large number of communes and brigades do not now deeply understand the relations between water and soil conservation and rebuilding ecological balance and human subsistence. These communes and brigades often bring soil erosion under control on the one hand and sabotage water and soil conservation on the other hand so as to damage the ecological environment and increase natural disasters. To improve this situation as quickly as possible, the conference demanded that all places take resolute measures to curb the damage to forests and grass and the

sabotage of water and soil conservation. They must vigorously plant trees, grow grass and step up farmland capital construction. At the conference, Vice Governor Zhang Jiangang made a report, entitled: "It is necessary to seriously implement the spirit of the national conference on water and soil conservation work and strive to create a new situation in water and soil conservation work in our province. [HK231341 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Nov 82 HK]

TREE PLANTING--Delegates to the Gansu provincial meeting of model workers helped plant trees and clean streets and paths in various places in Lanzhou on 10 November. Also participating were provincial CPC committee first secretary Feng Jixin, Governor Li Dengying, and Gansu military district Commander Li Bin. [HK110615 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 11 Nov 82]

GRAIN PRODUCTION FORUM--The forum on the development of grain production in the Hexi area held by the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government [as printed], concluded in Zhangye yesterday. Provincial agricultural committee chairman (Li Zhong) made a report, entitled "It is essential to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and to speed up the development of the Hexi commodity grain base." Governor Li Dengying and provincial CPC committee advisor (Yang Shouren) attended and spoke. In his speech, Li Dengying said that speeding up the building of the Hexi commodity grain base is a major task which has a bearing on the 3 million people in the Hexi area as well as on agriculture and the national economy throughout the province. He said that a very large area in the center of the province is not self-sufficient in grain. To change this situation of hardship, we must mainly rely on the development of the Hexi commodity grain base. In so doing, we must tap potential and reclaim wasteland. The Hexi commodity grain base must regard grain production as the main work. While grasping grain production well, it must vigorously develop diversification. [HK081409 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67

## NPC DEPUTIES NOTE ECONOMIC BOOM

HK270601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0333 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province has reaped a great bumper harvest in agriculture this year. Total grain output is expected to top last year's by more than 10 percent and to set a new record. This was said to our reporter by Guangdong deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Harvesting of the late rice is now almost completed. The province's total grain production is expected to show an increase of about 4 billion jin over last year.

While the province has been achieving bumper agricultural harvests, its industry has also developed relatively fast. According to material provided by responsible persons of the province's industrial departments, total value of output from January to October increased by 9.31 percent over the same period last year. This included an increase of 10.53 percent in light industry and 7 percent in heavy industry. Total industrial output value over the whole year is expected to top last year by about 8 percent.

The development of production has provided relatively ample commodities for the urban and rural markets, where supplies are becoming more and more abundant. In the first 10 months of the year, the total retail sales volume of social commodities was 17 percent greater than in the same period last year. This included a rise of 16.9 percent in retail sales volume of production materials, which are mainly bought by the peasants and collective units.

There has been new growth in the incomes of the urban and rural people. This is shown not only in the big increase in volume of commodity retail sales but also in the rise in urban and rural savings deposits. According to statistics of end-October, individual urban and rural savings deposits in the province had reached 5.98 billion yuan, a rise of over 30 percent compared with the same time last year.

At the same time, the situation in the province's expenditures and revenue is very good. Revenue has increased by 4.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

In the wake of the all-round upsurge in the economy, plus the measures taken by the government, prices in the provinces have tended to be stable this year, with the price increase index being lower than last year. There are ample vegetable supplies in the urban areas, and the general level of retail prices has fallen. Meat supplies are also greater than last year, and the prices of industrial products have been stable, with a tendency to fall.



## BUMPER AGRICULTURAL HARVEST REPORTED

HK300241 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] This year the rural areas of Guangdong have seriously implemented various types of production responsibility system and vigorously popularized scientific cultivation. As a result the province has scored an all-round bumper harvest. According to investigations conducted by the provincial statistics bureau, total grain output is expected to reach 37.5 billion jin, an increase of 4.6 billion jin over last year and of 1.5 billion jin over the previous record, set in 1980. This was achieved despite a reduction of 1 million mu in the sown area. Total grain output and average yield and the total output of sugarcane, peanuts, soybeans and tobacco have all set new records. The total value of agricultural output over the whole year is 12.74 billion yuan, an increase of 721 million yuan--6 percent--over last year. This is a rate not seen for many years.

At present the rural areas of the province present a scene of prosperity and the peasants are in high spirit. This situation is one of the best since liberation. There are four main special features of this year's all-round bumper harvests:

1. Increased output of grain was gained from all three harvests, spring, summer and autumn, and large, balanced increases were achieved over wide areas on the plains, in the hills and mountains, and on high and low-yielding land. All 13 prefectures, administrative regions and municipalities increased production.
2. Apart from hemp and bluish dogbane, relatively great increases were recorded in the main industrial crops.
3. The bumper harvest of grain and industrial crops has promoted the development of animal husbandry.
4. In the wake of increased agricultural output and income, the peasants' incomes have increased everywhere. The average net income per peasant may well reach 380 yuan, an increase of 55 yuan--16.9 percent--over last year.

CSO: 4007/67

# AUTUMN GRAIN PROCUREMENT DISCUSSED

HK031100 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Recently, the provincial people's government issued a circular on seriously doing a good job of procuring and storing autumn grain. Various areas are called on to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the general grain procurement plan for the whole year.

The circular said that our province achieved bumper harvests of early and late crops this year. This will play a positive role in enlivening the urban and rural markets, stabilizing prices and realizing the objectives of struggle put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress.

The demands of the circular are:

1. We must insist on upholding the principle of contracting for grain and making a unified assessment every 3 years. The fulfillment of the state general grain procurement plans to which production teams and peasant households are committed, must be guaranteed. This year, except for a small number of teams and households seriously affected by natural calamities in some areas, which have been granted reductions or exemptions in grain sales in an assessment based on the relevant policy, no team or household can fail to fulfill procurement plans in time. Those for whom the fulfillment of procurement quotas was deferred last year due to natural disasters or whose quotas have still not been fulfilled after reduction or remission last year due to natural disasters, must fulfill their quotas. State farms, including overseas Chinese farms, which have contracted for state grain procurement plans must guarantee their fulfillment.
2. We must properly take care of the fulfillment of extra grain procurement quotas and the organization of grain storage. Extra grain procurement quotas are a component of the state procurement plan. Fulfillment of extra grain procurement quotas is the peasants' obligation to the state that should be carried out.

Concerning a small number of areas where work for the fulfillment of extra grain procurement quotas has not been put on a solid basis, we must place it on a firm basis from team to team and household to household and pay close attention to organizing grain storage. The aim is to have extra grain procurement quotas fulfilled.

3. We must energetically procure fine-quality grain and insure the fulfillment of export plans. Where procurement contracts have been signed with production teams and peasant households and the required chemical fertilizers have been provided, production teams and peasant households must fulfill procurement plans based on contracts. Production teams and households which have fulfilled annual general grain procurement plans for early crops and which have grain ration problems after selling fine-quality grain from late crops may have common-grade in exchange where common-grade grain is available in the state granary. After fulfilling plans based on contracts, those production teams and households which still have fine-quality grain left may sell it to the state at negotiated prices.

The circular stressed that governments at all levels cannot slacken in any way their vigilance in regard to the grain problem. Still less can they use grain freely after a bumper harvest is achieved in one year. They must direct serious and proper efforts to autumn grain procurement. Before the end of the year, they must complete the task of procuring and storing grain.

CSO: 4007/67

FORESTRY MINISTER YANG ZHONG VISITS HAINAN

HK110658 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong inspected forestry work in Hainan from 2 to 9 November. He made important speeches on how to implement the Central Committee and State Council urgent instructions on curbing indiscriminate lumbering and speed up forestry development in Hainan.

Comrade Yang Zhong conveyed to responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee and commissioner's office and the autonomous prefectural government the important speeches of Premier Zhao Ziyang and leading comrades concerned of the State Council. He suggested holding meetings of county CPC committee secretaries, county heads, and principal responsible persons of the agricultural reclamation system, the PLA, and the public security departments, procuratorates and courts to seriously study the urgent instructions of the Central Committee and State Council and the speeches of Zhao Ziyang and other leading comrades, to unify thinking and adopt effective measures to resolutely curb the bad trend of indiscriminate lumbering.

During his inspection, Comrade Yang Zhong went to some commune and brigade forest farms in Qionghai and Wanning counties, the (Shangshan) State Forest Farm, and the (Tianfangling) Tropical Forest Reserve. He met (Xiao Jiahe), CYL branch secretary of (Lelai) brigade of (Lelai) commune in Wanning County, a regional standard-bearer in forestry production.

Comrade Yang Zhong gave quite a high evaluation of the region's forestry technique, organizational forms and achievements. He said: "Hainan Island has excellent conditions for developing forestry production. It also has experience in this respect. To promote forestry protection and afforestation represents an important way for the Hainan people to get rich through hard work. With forestry work promoted, Hainan will become a treasure island worthy of the name.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**HAINAN PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES**--The Hainan Statistical Bureau has conducted a sample investigation of the economy of 120 households of commune members in Wenchang, Qionghai, Dingan and Dan counties. In the third quarter of this year, the average monthly income of each household was 249.3 yuan and the per capita monthly income was 41.8 yuan, which was 16.9 yuan more than in the second quarter. These are the highest records in the region since liberation. In the third quarter, each of these 120 households spent 446.4 yuan in cash on commodities, an increase of 37.4 percent over the second quarter, and 152.5 yuan on the means of production, an increase of approximately 100 percent over the second quarter. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 8 Nov 82 HK]

**HAINAN BUMPER AGRICULTURAL HARVEST**--Compared with last year, in the Hainan administrative region this year, grain production has increased by some 190 million jin, an increase of 8 percent; oil-bearing crop production has increased by 20.97 million jin, an increase of 53.7 percent; sugarcane production has increased by 700,000 tons, an increase of 70 percent; production of dry rubber pieces has increased by 1,171 tons, an increase of 12.2 percent; pepper production has increased by 7,360 dan, an increase of 29 percent; pineapple production has increased by 200,000 dan, an increase of 80 percent; and cashew nut production has increased by 6,810 dan, an increase of some 100 percent. The region has a large number of communes in which the average per capita income is over 500 yuan; and a large number of brigades in which the average per capita income is over 1,000 yuan. Some peasant households each annually sell over 20,00 [as printed] jin of grain to the state. According to incomplete statistics, the whole region has trained some 300,000 peasant technicians this year. [HK071505 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Dec 82 HK]

**WATER CONSERVATION FUNDS**--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently decided to allocate 4.46 million yuan of additional special funds to support disaster stricken areas to quickly repair water conservation projects. These areas include Hainan Administrative Region and Zhanjiang Prefecture, which were hit by typhoons Nos 17 and 21, and Shaoguan, Zhaoqing and Huiyang Prefectures, which were flooded this year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Nov 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67



**BUMPER HARVESTS IN AGRICULTURE REPORTED**

HKD30807 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0715 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Guangxi Reaps an All-Round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 1 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region reaped an over [word indistinct] bumper harvest in agriculture this year. According to the latest statistics, grain output has totaled 25.5 billion jin, an increase of 2.5 billion jin or over 10 percent over that of last year. The total output of industrial crops and meat as compared with that of last year is as follows: an estimated increase of 28 percent in sugarcane; an increase of 23 percent in fruits; a relatively big increase in tea, silkworms, tobacco, ramie, rape seed and cassave; and an increase of 11.2 percent in pork, beef and mutton, with a total output of 930 million jin.

This year Guangxi has comprehensively implemented the production responsibility system, stabilized cultivated land for grain crops, increased cultivable land for industrial crops in a planned way and popularized agrotechnology. Localities in southern Guangxi where agriculture is relatively developed have reaped a bumper harvest as well as mountainous districts in western Guangxi where production levels are relatively low. Grain output in counties in the south including Yulin, Beiliu, Rongxian, Luchuan, Bobai, Pingnan, Qinzhou, Hepu, Pubei, Lingshan, Yongning and Hengxian, have all exceeded 100 million jin. A large number of "outstanding peasant households" each of which has produced 20,000 jin of grain and has an income of over 10,000 yuan have emerged in rural areas in various localities.

CSO: 4007/67

BRIEFS

**GRAIN PRODUCTION**--The autumn harvest in Guangxi region has basically ended. Total output of grain of the region for the whole year reached some 25 billion jin, an increase of some 2 billion jin over last year. This is a record year since liberation. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82 HK]

**RAMIE PRODUCTION**--Ramie production in Guangxi region has increased this year. According to statistics, by the end of October all supply and marketing departments throughout the region had procured some 28,000 dan of ramie, some 9,000 dan more than in the corresponding period last year. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Nov 82 HK]

**MID-SEASON RICE**--By 21 October, Guangxi region had reaped some 1.42 million mu of mid-season rice, which accounted for 52 percent of the sown area. In this period, the region had reaped 240,000 mu of mid-season rice more than in the corresponding period last year. Hechi Prefecture had reaped 300,000 mu of mid-season rice, with its total output being some 34 million jin more than last year. Wuzhou Prefecture reaped some 47,000 mu of mid-season rice. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Oct 82 HK]

**NANNING PREFECTURE WINTER SOWING**--By 20 October, Nanning Prefecture in Guangxi region had carried out winter sowing on 928,000 mu, which was 100 percent larger than last year. The prefecture had cultivated green manure, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans on some 110,300 mu. To strengthen leadership over winter sowing, all counties and communes must each assign a leading member to take charge of this work and send relevant personnel to grassroots units to sum up and popularize typical experiences. All trades and departments must support winter sowing. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

DRAUGHT ANIMALS--Guiyang, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--According to statistics released by the Guizhou Provincial Animal Husbandry Department, the number of draught animals raised in the province reached over 4.55 head over 1978. This achievement was made through the implementation of the responsibility system in raising draught animals, mostly oxen and horses. [OW040511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 7 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/67

GOOD AUTUMN GRAIN HARVEST REPORTED

OW081209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 8 Dec (XINHUA)—Hebei Province reaped 12 million tons of autumn grain to raise the annual output to 16.5 million tons, 8.5 percent more than last year, the provincial statistical department said.

One of the nation's major grain and cotton producers, the province also got a record cotton harvest of 325,000 tons, 46.7 percent above last year's and the output of oil-bearing crops was above 50,000 tons, 7.5 percent more than last year, it said.

At the end of November, the north China province had set aside 2.23 million tons of grain and 295,000 tons of cotton for state purchase, surpassing the annual state quotas by 3.3 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively, the department said.

Eight counties reported that they have doubled their 1978 output value. Seven of them are in the disaster-ridden, low-yielding Heilonggang area in the eastern part of the province.

The department attributed the good harvest to an increase in hectareage planted to grain and cotton and scientific farming.

The hectareage planted to cotton increased from last year's 530,000 hectares to 713,000 hectares this year, and the hectareage planted to sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes also increased.

The peasants, the department said, were motivated by the production responsibility system, which has been instituted in more than three-fourths of the total production teams. With greater power of management and increased profits under the system, the peasants planted crops best suited to local conditions and applied the latest agrotechniques. The provincial agrotechnical department organized training classes, signed technical contracts, provided technical information and set up demonstration centers to spread agrotechniques urgently needed by the peasants.

Companies that provide insecticidal services were set up in 383 people's communes and 570 technicians contracted with the peasants to provide plant protection services. The department said most of the peasants in the province have some knowledge of the scientific application of fertilizer, rational close planting, seed selection and systematic management.

CSO: 4007/67

BRIEFS

**BUMPER HARVEST**--Hebei has reaped a bumper autumn harvest. Grain output is expected to reach 24 billion jin, 1.1 billion more than last year, and cotton production is expected to reach 650 million jin, 200 million more than last year. Oil-bearing crop production is more than 1.1 billion jin, which is higher than last year. The fundamental reason for this success is that the province is practicing responsibility systems. According to statistics, 78.3 percent of production teams have instituted the system of assigning the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies or the system of fixing output quotas for each household, and 73.3 percent of these teams are practicing the system of assigning contracts to each household, compared with 29 percent last autumn. Apart from that, the province readjusted crop areas to suit local conditions. The sown area of cotton was 34 percent greater than last year. Scientific cultivation was further popularized. [HK180735 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Nov 82 HK]

**AUTUMN WHEAT SOWING**--Shijiazhuang, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--Hebei Province has completed the task of autumn wheat sowing. The total area sown to autumn wheat reached over 35.5 million mu, an increase of 2 million mu over 1981. Prior to starting the wheat sowing task, the province, one of the major wheat-producing areas in China, took various measures to popularize scientific knowledge about wheat sowing among the peasants and conducted training classes for some 1.4 million cadres, peasant technicians and commune members. The total amount of phosphate fertilizer applied in the province this year increased by 100,000 dun over last year, and the amount of cake fertilizer applied increased by 70 million jin over last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

**RURAL WEEKLY**--Shijiazhuang, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--A rural weekly known as NONGJIA LE [PEASANT'S JOY] has been jointly published by HEBEI RIBAO and the Hebei Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative. It disseminates agricultural and sideline occupational knowledge as well as market information. Over 90 percent of its subscribers are peasants in the province and more than 170,000 copies were sold in 8 months ending October 1982. It was first published last February. [OW040201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 13 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/67



## HEILONGJIANG CALLS FOR CORRECTING SOIL EROSION

SK181219 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Liu Jincheng [0491 6930 2052] of the provincial water conservation bureau and Kiu Yunhe [0491 6663 3109] of the provincial water and soil conservation office, entitled: "Some Noteworthy Problems in Current Water and Soil Conservation Work" from the column "Work Study"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that from now on, while firmly controlling population growth, protecting all agricultural resources and maintaining the ecological balance, we must do better in agricultural capital construction, improve the conditions for agricultural production and practice scientific farming. Following this guideline, we should do a lot of work to improve the conditions for agricultural production in the future.

In our province soil erosion areas total 75 million mu, of which 60 million mu are arable land, and 30 million mu are seriously eroded. Soil erosion areas include some 58 towns and counties. Serious losses of water, soil and fertility resulting from water and wind erosion in these areas have made the layer of black earth become thinner and thinner, deteriorated soil structure and reduced the water storage capacity of soil, thus worsening the damage caused by drought and waterlogging. Therefore, we must accelerate our efforts to stop soil erosion. At present, we should carry out the following tasks for water and soil conservation:

1. We should enhance our sense of urgency and responsibility in carrying out water and soil conservation work.
2. We should take the rivulet basin as a unit to tackle problems in a comprehensive way. A rivulet basin which is composed of slopes, ditches and streams is a complete natural water assembly area in which the entire course of soil erosion can be witnessed. In order to effectively control soil erosion, we should implement the principle of simultaneously improving slopes and ditches, combine biological with engineering measures, plant trees and grass and close hillsides to facilitate afforestation at the same time, give play to the function of both farmland improvement projects and farming methods and urge the masses to protect land. With this done, we will be able to prevent mud and

sand from being washed away from ditches in a short period of time, utilize water to the utmost and basically control soil erosion. When soil erosion in revulet basins is successfully tackled, soil erosion in larger areas will be alleviated correspondingly.

3. We should closely combine water and soil conservation with the development of diversified production.

4. We should properly handle the relationship between reclamation of wasteland and water and soil conservation. Over the past few years, some localities have reclaimed wastelands to the detriment of trees and grass and have reclaimed sandy areas, steep slopes and areas near farmlands. This has damaged large areas of vegetation and activated soil erosion. In Mudanjiang Prefecture, more than one-third of the natural secondary forests with a slope of 10 to 30 degrees on the outskirts of towns along railways have been damaged. Dense forests have been turned into barren lands covered all over with wounds. In order to prevent such a situation, we should strictly forbid reclamation of land to the detriment of forests. We should turn the farmlands on slopes of more than 15 degrees into forests again. If such farmlands cannot be turned into forests because the population is great and farmlands are limited, we should build water and soil conservation projects to prevent erosion.

5. We should implement economic responsibility systems. In areas where soil erosion is serious, there are comparatively more poor communes and brigades whose economy is rather weak. If we are to tackle erosion more quickly, we should adopt various economic responsibility systems to assign every work group and individual the responsibilities to manage land and keep it in good maintenance and arouse their enthusiasm for protecting water and soil conservation projects.

CSO: 4007/67

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC STATISTICAL WORK REPORTED

SK250910 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Zhao Zongde [6392 1350 1795] of the provincial agricultural bureau  
 and titled: "We Must Attach Importance to Agricultural Economic Statistics"  
 from the column "Work Study"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of all forms of production responsibility systems in the rural communes and brigades has promoted the development of the collective agricultural economy. At the same time, owing to the increase in the forms of contract, reward and punishment systems, some contract households have understated their output and income figures to the production teams, bringing difficulties to the correct compilation of agricultural economic statistical data. Calculated in accordance with investigations into exemplary cases in various localities, in 1981, rural basic accounting units throughout the province failed to report to the production teams an income totalling 12 million yuan, 2.8 percent of the total annual income. Each person failed to report nearly 7 yuan in income on the average.

The creation of the above problems, on the one hand, is because of the short period of time, the lack of experience and our failure to keep pace in time with the changes in the forms of management to formulate a set of accounting and statistical systems that suit the new situation. On the other hand, some comrades lack a sufficient understanding of the importance of the strict statistical work.

Economic statistics are at all times the important links of economic work. Take the statistics of income distribution of rural communes and brigades, for instance. First of all, they are a component of the statistical data of the whole national economy. The accuracy of the statistical data will directly affect the correctness and reliability of the national economic statistical data. Second, only complete income distribution data can correctly reflect the labor achievements of the collectives and the commune members, thus further arousing the production enthusiasm and labor zeal of the cadres and the masses. Third, economic statistical data are a foundation for implementing economic accounting. Only by collecting accurate economic data from all quarters can we analyze and create conditions for correctly carrying out economic activities and can we provide scientific data for selecting the best economic result.

At present, to do a good job in the agricultural economic statistical work, we must grasp several crucial links.

1. Leaders at all levels must not only ideologically attach importance to statistical work, but must also consider it as an important matter in economic work. They must make good arrangements, conduct good surveys and arouse the attention of the low-level organs and pertinent business departments to work in coordination and to realistically grasp the work well.

2. In view of the fact that the crux of the incorrect data lies in the income and expenditures of the contract household portions, which are not in the account and that the reason for the incorrect data is mostly because of the contract workers' insufficient understanding of the party's policies, therefore, we must consider the statistical work of the contract household portions as the main point in solving the problem of failing to report real incomes and expenditures and must do a good job in publicizing policies.

3. We must rely on the pertinent business departments to make necessary supplementary forms for reporting statistics.

4. We must strengthen professional training for accountants and statisticians of communes and brigades so as to raise their professional skills to a new level. In addition, we must institute a personal responsibility system in statistical work, define work tasks and quality requirements so as to enhance the professional workers' dedication and their sense of responsibility in striving to raise the quality of statistical work.

CSO: 4007/67

PRESS COMMENTS ON FISH FARMING

SK070409 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Our province is rich in aquatic resources. The water areas suitable for fish farming ranks the province fifth in the country. However, only 40 percent of the total water areas have been exploited and most of them are left unused. It is a pity that such abundant resources lie idle.

There are many reasons for the low utilization rate of water area. One of them is that in the past we paid much attention to unified management to the neglect of individual and decentralized management. To solve this problem, first of all, we must change the guiding ideology of relying solely on centralized management of the state and collective to one that calls for simultaneous participation of the state, collective and individual.

Our province is in the initial stage of developing fish farming by individuals. Therefore, leaders at all levels should emancipate their minds and soften the policy to rationally delimit fishing areas and to adopt diverse forms of management. Special attention should be paid to mobilizing the initiative of tens of thousands of households and to enthusiastically encouraging and supporting them.

We should firmly attend to delimiting the odd pieces of fishing areas or fishing areas not suitable for collective management among commune members. Some localities would rather leave unused small puddles and small low-lying ponds that are not fit for collectives to exploit, than assign them to commune members. However, some localities have assigned fishing areas to commune members, and once those commune members earn a large income from raising fish, the fishing areas assigned to them are taken back. It is wrong to act like that.

The resolution made by the provincial government on the development of fishery clearly defines: state, collective and individual ownership of water areas are protected by law.

Both parties may sign contracts through negotiation with regard to what assistance the collective should render to the individual household engaged in fish farming and what the obligations of the latter are.

In short, efforts should be made to fulfill our goals--fishes are raised wherever there is water, whoever is suitable for fish farming can be engaged in it and the more fishes raised, the better.

CSO: 4007/67



## BRIEFS

**BIN COUNTY VISITED**--Prior to the arrival of the severe cold winter, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committees and government visited the mountainous areas. On 8-10 November, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Wei Zhimin, deputy governor, and (Yang Yusheng), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial government agricultural office, visited communes, brigades and commune members in Bin County that had been heavily stricken by natural disasters. The visitors asked about their situations in production, livelihood and reconstruction through self-reliance, listened to their questions and opinions and encouraged them to boost their morale, to rely mainly on the collective and their own efforts and to adopt appropriate and reliable methods to boost the production of collectives and the household sideline occupations of commune members. [Excerpt] [SK120756 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82]

**SAVINGS DEPOSITS**--By the end of October, savings deposits of the urban population in Heilongjiang Province totaled 2.19 billion yuan, an increase of 441 million yuan over the end of 1981 and overfulfilling the annual savings deposits plan. [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

**HEIHE PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE**--In Heilongjiang, Heihe Prefecture plans to increase its agricultural output value by 7 percent annually so as to increase its agricultural output value from 380 million yuan in 1980 to 1.56 billion yuan by the end of this century. The prefecture's favorable conditions for the increase are its 6.5 million mu of cultivated land, averaging 9.5 mu per capita; its 1.8 million mu of wasteland suitable for reclamation; its 75 million cubic meters of timber reserves; its 10 million mu of barren hills and land suitable for afforestation; its 9 million mu of good grasslands, of which only 20 percent are utilized; its 1.2 million mu of usable water areas, of which less than 2 percent is used currently; and its 570,000 watts of hydropower potential. In addition, it has 4,975 large and medium-sized tractors, 1,991 combine harvesters and 21,000 motor-driven farm tools. Its farm mechanization rate has increased to 80 percent. The prefecture plans to gradually increase its output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline products and fishery from the present 18 percent to 58 percent in the total agricultural output value. It also plans to increase its cash crop areas from 4 percent in the total sowing areas to more than 10 percent. [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 2 SK]

CONTRACT SYSTEM--Shuangcheng County Food Company has instituted an economic contract system in dealing with poultry, thus boosting workers' enthusiasm and scoring remarkable achievements. The company has purchased 185,000 chickens, ducks and geese so far and earned a profit of 151,000 yuan, 14 percent more than in the same period last year. This year the company changes the method of eating from the same big pot of rice in carrying out the poultry business and instituted the economic contract system in a comprehensive way. The company assigned fixed profit quotas to its food stations. When the quotas are fulfilled, the stations share 70 percent of their above-quota profits and the company shares the remaining 30 percent. The more they earn, the more they share. When the stations fail to fulfill their quotas, they are subjected to a fine equal to 30 percent (?of their assigned quotas). Such a system has fired the workers with great enthusiasm. [Excerpt] [SK150854 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 82]

DAIRY PRODUCTION INCREASED--Harbin, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province, one of China's major dairy producers, turned out a record 22,000 tons of dairy products by 15 November, fulfilling its annual quota 1 1/2 months ahead of schedule. Last year the province produced 18,000 tons. The provincial light industry bureau predicted that an additional 3,000 tons of dairy products will be produced before the end of the year. Heilongjiang's 62 dairies, capable of processing 1,000 tons of milk daily, produce one-fourth of the nation's total dairy products including milk powder, condensed milk, cheese and butter. The province has 120,000 head of milch cows, of which 47,000 are kept by peasant households. The bureau said 20 dairies have been expanded this year to process 400 tons more milk daily. The new Anda milk plant, which has complete sets of equipment imported from Denmark, will process 200 tons of milk daily upon completion in 1984. Heilongjiang's dairies now provide a variety of milk powder products, including chocolate milk powder and milk powder specially for infants and pregnant women. This year, they produced 1,000 tons of milk-bean powder, a new mixture of milk and soybean powder and sugar. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 27 Nov 82 OW]

BEET SUGAR INCREASE--Harbin, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--China's leading beet sugar growing province of Heilongjiang expects to produce 400,000 tons of beet sugar in this refining season, 10 percent above last [year], the provincial light industry bureau announced. Heilongjiang, which accounts for about one-half the country's beet sugar output, purchased more than 1.63 million tons of sugarbeets by 10 November. The province expects to harvest 3.3 million tons of sugarbeets this year despite drought and insect attacks. This year, Heilongjiang planted 10,000 hectares more to sugarbeets than in 1981. The 24 refineries started operation in early October. Statistics from these plants show sugar content is 1.5 percent higher this year than last. The province reaped a record harvest of 3.36 million tons of sugarbeets and produced 365,000 tons of sugar in 1981, the bureau said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 26 Nov 82 OW]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--By 27 November Heilongjiang Province had produced 100,000 tons of sugar. Since 1 October, 24 sugar refineries in the province have gone into operation to process sugarbeets. As of 27 November the province had processed 800,000 tons of sugarbeets. According to a calculation by the provincial sugar company, the province's output of sugar extracted from sugarbeets will surpass 390,000 tons, topping the previous record. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82 SK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Nenjiang and Suihua Prefectures, Heilongjiang Province, have overfulfilled the state grain procurement targets. As of 10 November, Nenjiang Prefecture overfulfilled the 620 million jin grain procurement target by 30 million jin. As of 13 November, Shuihua Prefecture procured 370 million jin of grain. [SK180322 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/67

## MEETING ON INDISCRIMINATE TREE FELLING REPORTED

HK300643 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial government held a telephone conference last night with the participation of leading cadres of various prefectures, cities and counties, which called for deepening understanding, strengthening leadership and properly implementing the central instructions on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling and strictly hitting at the criminal activities of indiscriminately felling trees.

In his remarks at the conference, provincial CPC committee secretary and governor, Dai Suli pointed out: Having issued the urgent instructions, the CPC Central Committee and State Council immediately assigned a work team led by Yang Jie, member of the central commission for discipline inspection, to help investigate and handle cases of indiscriminate tree felling in the province. Most of the prefectures, cities and counties have attached importance to the implementation of these instructions. Leading cadres are personally in charge of planning and handling forest destruction cases. The provincial commission for discipline inspection, public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts at all levels, forestry, industrial and commercial departments have taken quick action and assigned work teams to handle tree felling cases in places seriously affected. Through investigating and finding evidence, Nanyang and Xinyang prefectures have arrested a number of tree felling criminals. The evil trends of indiscriminate tree felling have suffered a heavy blow from the closing down of timber free markets, setting up more timber inspection stations, and strengthening forestry management at various localities. However, party and government leading cadres in some counties have failed to earnestly and effectively implement the instructions of the Central CPC Committee and State Council. As a result, such cases as illegally and indiscriminately felling trees, and plundering forests are still developing.

Dai Suli pointed out: The urgent instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council are a matter of great importance closely related to the long-term interests of the state and people; they are not only related to the forestry departments but also are of great importance for the leading cadres of party and government organs as well as to the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts. They must be conscientiously and rapidly implemented; they must be handled with meticulous care; they must not be overtly agreed with but covertly opposed; the law must be observed and the trends of mishandling cases should be resolutely changed. In conclusion, Dai Suli put forward the following four points:

1. The CPC committees at all levels throughout the province should restudy and understand the spirit of the central instructions, and take it as an important task governing rural work for this winter and next spring and grasp it firmly; the erroneous view of regarding indiscriminate tree felling as justified must be criticized; all localities should make use of various publicity media to constantly spread propaganda on the central instructions among cadres and masses and make them known to every household. Provincial, prefectural and county leading cadres should be in charge and assign groups formed by commissions for discipline inspection, public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts, forestry, industrial and commercial departments to the spots where forests have been seriously damaged, to grasp a number of model cases and handle them seriously, rapidly, vigorously and publicly. Party members who have taken the lead in such activities should be expelled from the party; cadres who have taken the lead should be dismissed and then arrested in order to give warning to the criminals and educate the cadres and masses. In future, the evil trend of indiscriminately felling trees must be curbed rapidly and resolutely.

2. Indiscriminate tree felling cases should be thoroughly investigated, taking counties and municipalities as the unit. A unit or individual who has damaged trees in the past 1 or 2 years should be individually handled in accordance with the specific instance. All compensation must be repaid; all who deserve it must be fined and all who should be convicted must be convicted in accordance with the laws. Tree-felling criminal cases occurring after the issuance of the central instructions should be seriously handled. In cases where people refuse to act on orders or fail to properly handle the cases, the responsibility of the county CPC committee secretary or county magistrate must be investigated; and I think, the prefectural CPC committee secretary and special commissioner should also be investigated, and that the provincial authorities should also be held responsible.

3. Strictly implement the system of tree felling authorization, transport and management. Tree felling, timber transport and marketing are not allowed without the written authorization of the forestry departments. Timber free markets in forest areas or near forest areas must be resolutely closed. Timber processing factories should be straightened out. Government in all localities should assist timber inspection and management departments in their work.

4. Do a good job in the three fixes in forestry and in winter-spring tree planting. All localities should proceed with their work in a planned way in the light of curbing damage to trees, the three fixes in forestry and winter-spring tree planting. Tree felling in forest lands where the three fixes have not been completed should be temporarily suspended. Hills that are to be assigned to commune members should be barren hills, and forest tracts should not be distributed to individuals. Tree belts on farmland and the interplanted trees on farmland should be managed in a unified way if that can be done, and the trees that have been assigned with the land should be strictly managed and the unauthorized tree felling should be banned. In future, the building of tree belts on farmland should be completed under unified plans.



## LIU JIE ADDRESSES MEETING ON FORESTRY

HK030905 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] Recently the Henan Government held a provincial meeting on forestry. Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

"Developing forestry is a great strategic measure that is of vital and lasting importance. It is imperative to grasp this work well. Henan is rich in the resources of tree varieties and has good natural conditions. There are 55 million mu of land suitable for planting trees and 16 million mu of waste land that need to be forested. Henan has great potential for developing forestry. We have 30 years' positive and negative experiences, a backbone rank in forestry and a number of advanced models. Provided that we work hard, it is entirely possible to cover up 30 percent of the land with trees, quadruple the storage of timber and increase to a large extent the total output value of forestry by the end of this century."

In the past, forestry was influenced by the erroneous ideas of the "leftist" deviation. Implementing the three-fixes system, that is fixing the leadership, personnel and task has great significance in promoting unity and stability, protecting the forests and eliminating the erroneous influence of the "leftist" deviation.

"The meeting stressed that while implementing the three-fixes system, it is necessary to organize the forestation of this winter and next spring, draw plans for the forestry areas, make preparation for saplings and rationally arrange the variety of trees. The forestation tasks should be gradually fulfilled down to every unit and peasant family. After the wheat planting and before early January 1983, we must organize three upsurges in planting trees. It is necessary to accomplish the task and guarantee both quality and quantity. We must also grasp the collection and storage of seeds and the transplanting of saplings during winter to solve the problem of shortage of saplings in afforestation."

"The meeting demanded that various localities firmly carry out the emergency instruction of the party Central Committee and the State Council on checking the indiscriminate lumbering and cutting of forest trees and regard this as an

important task. Special forces must be organized to conduct an overall examination of the work of protecting forests. Those who seize state or collective property must be thoroughly investigated and punished according to law. Those units and individuals who damage forests must be seriously handled according to the gravity of the case. The unhealthy tendency of indiscriminate cutting and lumbering should be seriously handled and resolutely checked."

Directors and responsible comrades of forestry departments of the prefecture levels and representatives of the concerned units of the provincial level totalling 350 people attended the meeting. At the end of the meeting, Vice Governor Yan Jining made a summary to the meeting.

CSO: 4007/67

## COMMENTARY ON RATIONAL USE OF LAND

HKD10723 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Make Rational Use of Land"]

[Excerpts] In the past few years, given the development of the socialist construction cause, an increase in population and a reduction in the land available, there have appeared many contradictions with regard to the use of land for construction interfering with national economic construction. This problem should arouse the close attention of the leadership at various levels and must be seriously solved. Ours is a socialist country. Its land belongs to the state and the collective. No unit or individual has the right to occupy, or buy and sell the land.

To meet the needs of socialist construction, the state can requisition land in accordance with legal provisions. Therefore, the departments requiring land for construction and the cadres and masses of communes and brigades affected in the requisition of land must correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and make rational use of land in line with the needs of national construction. Our country has a large population but little land. The average cultivable area per capita is lower than the world level. That in our province is also lower than the national level.

All construction units that occupy cultivable land must resolutely carry out the state regulations governing the requisition of land. In line with the principle calling for economic and rational use of land, they must make rational use of land and raise its utilization rate. We must resolutely overcome the chaotic situation in which units defying state policies and degrees freely occupy land without authorization, occupy more land than is authorized, requisition more land than is required, requisition land not for use, or precede with the occupation of land together with the act of making a requisition. Making proper arrangements for the peasants of communes and brigades affected by the requisition of land with regard to their lives and production, is also a problem that must be properly solved. After requisitioning a piece of land, we must provide rational economic compensation in line with the specified regulations and properly settle the displaced persons concerned. It must be pointed out that in the past few years, some communes and brigades have extorted irrational compensation for land to be requisitioned for national construction, freely making extra demands. Where their demands have not been satisfied, they have refused to hand over the piece of land to be requisitioned. In defiance of

law and discipline, some have purposely dug ditches and destroyed roads interfering with the normal progress of national construction. This can never be allowed. Governments and land control departments at all levels must strengthen leadership and resolutely uphold the regulations governing the requisition of land for national construction. We must conduct education among the units requisitioning land. Thus, they know that they must pay attention to conserving every inch of land and raising its utility rate. We must also pay attention to the idea of jointly contributing to the construction effort, respond to the state's needs and actively support the state in requisitioning land. In a word, everyone must pay attention to the concept of the whole situation, in order to insure the smooth progress of modernization.

CSO: 4007/67

## DISCUSSION ON PROPER USE OF LAND

HK010733 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] From 18 to 25 November in Zhengzhou, the provincial construction committee held a forum on Henan Province's regulations governing the requisition of land for national construction. Participating in the meeting were directors of the construction committees of various prefectures and municipalities and some counties, and responsible comrades of the relevant departments and bureau directly under the province. The Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government also sent people to attend the meeting. Yue Xiaoxia, vice governor of Henan, attended and addressed the meeting.

The comrades attending the meeting seriously studied the regulations governing the requisition of land for national construction promulgated by the State Council, and examined and analyzed the following problems existing in our province's use of land for construction in the past few years:

1. Some leading comrades do not have an adequate understanding of the national policy on the protection of farmland and take no notice of state policies and decrees, freely encroaching upon and occupying land.
2. No satisfactory arrangements are made for the masses of communes and brigades affected by the requisition of land in regard to their lives and production, causing bad blood between the units requisitioning land and the local people affected.
3. Prompted by partial and individual interests, the cadres and peasants of some areas bargain hard with the units requisitioning land, wasting time and hampering the normal progress of necessary construction projects.
4. Organs in charge of land leave something to be desired. There are not enough personnel specialized in management. Relevant work fails to catch up, so that many problems are not promptly taken care of.

On the basis of studying the regulations governing the requisition of land for national construction promulgated by the State Council and analyzing the actual conditions of our province, the meeting discussed a draft concerning Henan Province's regulations governing the requisition of land for national construction.



Guided by the principle of treasuring every inch of land and guaranteeing national construction projects, the draft put forth a series of rules and regulations to be followed in implementing the State Council's regulations. From the legal point of view, effective measures were formulated concerning the chaotic state witnessed in the use of land for construction. The draft will be submitted at the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. After being examined, it will be promulgated by the provincial people's government for implementation.

The meeting called on land control departments at all levels, various units requisitioning land for construction and the masses of communes and brigades throughout the province to take the whole situation and all interests into consideration, foster the spirit of making a joint contribution toward construction, and fight for the realization of the four objectives of struggle put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4007/67

URBAN RESIDENTS RETURN TO RURAL AREA

HK021100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by reporter Xin Qing [1800 1730] and correspondents Ying Jun [5391 0193] and Tong Liang [0681 5328]: "Great Changes in the Rural Areas Since the Implementation of the System of Assigning Land to Each Household in Exchange for Fixed Levies--Townspeople of 170 Households in Shenqiu County Ask To Return to Rural Areas"]

[Text] Exciting news comes from Shenqiu County in eastern Henan, which has experienced a drastic change in the last 3 years: townspeople of 170 households which were transferred to rural areas and which had tried every means to petition to return to the urban area, are now vying with one another to return to the rural areas.

In the past, since there was a tremendous gap between the urban and the rural areas in Shenqiu County, which used to suffer from natural disasters, urban residents always refused to move to rural areas. Three hundred and five urban households which were transferred to the countryside during the 10 years of turmoil, saved their money to organize petitions, strongly demanding to return to urban areas. Since the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies was implemented, the grain output per unit area of the production brigades to which they belong has increased from more than [figure indistinct] jin per mu to more than 800 jin per mu, while the income per capita has increased to 185 yuan and the grain distribution per capita to more than 500 jin. In addition, rural households can enjoy large houses. Therefore, 170 households which have already completed application for returning to urban areas are now asking to return to rural areas.

CSO: 4007/67

## CPC REPORT ON COUNTY PEASANTS' JOYS, WORRIES

HK121516 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts of report, "The Joys and Worries of Peasants," by (Du Guanzhang), member of the policy study office of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, on rural areas in Hua County]

[Excerpts] The report says: In September and October, I returned to my hometown, rural Hua County, and stayed there for some time. I was deeply impressed by some circumstances. Now peasants' enthusiasm for production has been really aroused. I have never before seen the peasants in my home town so happy as they are now. I have also never before seen their enthusiasm for farming so great as it is now. In the past, Hua County was a poor place. During the 10 years of internal disorder, it was exceptionally seriously sabotaged by the left. In the production team where my home is situated, the annual per capita wheat ration had seldom reached 100 jin for many years in the past. In 1981 when the system of assuming full responsibility for fixed output quotas was implemented, the per capita wheat ration in that year was some 400 jin. The per capita wheat ration this year has increased to some 500 jin. Due to the autumn hailstones disaster this year, we basically had a bad harvest of cotton and sesame and could only reap 40-50 percent of such crops as corn and beans. Even so, grain output was more than in previous years. I went to visit my neighbors door-by-door and all of them, male and female, old and young, greeted me with a smiling face.

However, peasants also have their worries. The main worry is that they cannot sell the agricultural products which they want to sell and they cannot buy the industrial products which they want to buy. Peasants have a lot of complaints about the fact that the supply of the means of production and the means for their livelihood cannot be guaranteed. They have to pay high prices for many things. The masses of commune members have also disclosed that paying high prices for things is a minor matter and what worries people most is that they are fooled and deceived and that they cannot rest assured when they buy things. Diesel oil, seeds and fertilizers are sometimes not genuine ones. Peasants say that they do not mind spending more money and that when they buy spurious diesel oil, which will damage machines, and when they buy false seeds and chemical fertilizers, which will affect a season's production, they cannot afford these losses. There are many loopholes in the service for peasants' livelihood. For example, places where peasants have noodles are a big problem. Now peasants have put forward many views on the management of the market and commodity prices. They urgently hope to have a rural purchase and sales system which can uphold peasants' proper interests, provide good service and do business justly and are trusted by the masses. It is necessary to do well in the service work for agricultural production and peasants' livelihood and to prohibit improper businesses so as to rid peasants of their worries and make them engage wholeheartedly in production.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Henan had overfulfilled its autumn grain procurement quota by 24.73 million jin by 25 November, despite the fact that the harvest was affected by natural disasters. The crops procured include 195.31 million jin of soybeans and 14.35 million of sorghum. [HK060759 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82 HK]

**COMMUNE MEMBERS' SAVINGS**--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the amount of savings of rural commune members in Henan Province has greatly increased. By the end of October, the amount of savings of commune members throughout the province which were deposited with credit cooperatives had amounted to 1.274 billion yuan, which was 310 percent more than in the corresponding period in 1977 when the amount of savings was only 310 million yuan. The average per-capita savings of commune members in Lin and Meng counties were 97 yuan and the average savings of each household were 466 yuan, the highest of all counties and municipalities throughout the province. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82 HK]

**AGRICULTURAL SITUATION**--Zhengzhou, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--In 1981, Henan Province's total agricultural output value (based on 1970 prices) reached 12.13 billion yuan, topping 1978 by 22.8 percent. The 1981 per capita net income of the province's rural peasants was 115.6 yuan, more than double the 1978 figure; the figure for the first half of this year was 105.5 yuan, 40.7 percent more than the same period last year. In 1981, the province's total grain output reached 43.6 billion jin, 10.4 percent more than 1978. This year's total production of summer grain and rapeseed reached 22.7 billion jin and 5.22 million dan respectively. Compared with 1978, the province's 1981 output of cotton, tobacco and rapeseed rose by 58.4, 29.8 and 130 percent respectively. By the end of 1981 the province had a record high of 6.071 million draught animals in stock, 17.9 percent more than 1978. In 1981, the province procured 6.34 billion jin of grain, 32 percent more than 1978. This year it procured 4.26 million jin of summer grain. [OW100259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 28 Oct 82 OW]

**AUTUMN GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--By 15 November, Henan Province had procured and stored in granaries 1.20736 billion jin of autumn grain, which is 83.7 percent of the province's quota for autumn grain procurement and storage. Nanyang and Xinyang Prefectures have stored 359.69 million jin of autumn grain. [HK221316 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67

## STOPPING EXTORTION AGAINST SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS URGED

HK290734 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82

["Broadcast Talk" by Hubei Radio editor: "Stop Extortion Against Specialized Households"]

[Text] Recently a series of cases in which specialized peasant households were extorted occurred in a few places of our province. For example, there is a peasant called (Li Lincheng) in Zaolin County who engages in some specialized undertakings and has gained comparatively high income. Some cadres there concocted various pretexts and took various opportunities to force him to contribute money. They said to him: The 12th Party Congress is to be held, what are you ready to do to show your feelings? The national day will come, how will you celebrate it? In this way, they openly extorted money from him. In some other places, specialized peasant households were required to give generous and selfless assistance to other peasants who wanted to buy bicycles and sewing machines. These events embarrassed and vexed specialized peasants.

Specialized and key peasant households represent a new situation emerging after the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system in the rural areas. They have changed the previous sud-[word indistinct] production into the present commodity production and changed the previous extensive cultivation into the present intensive and meticulous farming. They are also keen on adopting advanced technology in their agricultural production and developing diversification. As a result, their productivity has greatly improved and their incomes have increased and are higher than the average as compared with other ordinary peasants. They have become rich sooner than others. Their incomes, which are gained through hard work, should be protected by society. If anyone randomly apportioned levies or duties on them, he is violating their lawful interests and the socialist principle of distribution according to work.

Why did the cases of extorting specialized households occur in some places? The radical reason is that the influence of leftist ideology is still making trouble. Some people who have been seriously influenced by the leftist ideology are accustomed to eating from the same big pot and practicing egalitarianism. When seeing that specialized households have become rich through labor, they cannot help but rack their brains trying to receive some privileges from the specialized households. Therefore, the fundamental way to overcome these evil



things is to further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology. We should cast aside the notion of "poverty leading to revolution and wealth leading to revisionism"; rather, we should take the view that becoming rich through labor is glorious. We should sincerely support specialized households to become rich through labor. At the same time, it is necessary to educate commune members to learn from specialized members and their advanced experienced in developing production and to take the road of becoming rich in a health way. Only in this way can the rural areas as a whole gradually become prosperous under the guidance of the party's correct policies.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES**--The Hubei Provincial Statistical Bureau has conducted investigation of the economy of 948 peasant households in 30 counties. The investigation reveals that the average per capita net income of peasants in the province this year amounts to 260.2 yuan, 42.7 yuan more than last year. This is the highest record since the founding of the country. The increase in peasants' income is the result of the stability and constant perfection of the agricultural production responsibility system and the vigorous development of household sideline production. It is estimated that the average per capita income from household sideline production in the rural areas in the province this year may amount to 113.6 yuan. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82 HK]

**GRAIN STORAGE**--Hubei reaped a bumper grain harvest this year, and the progress of grain storage is unprecedented. By 20 November, more than 6 billion jin had been stored, a record to date. By now 3.2 billion more jin of grain have been procured than at the same time last year. Departments concerned expect the province's grain output this year to increase by 3.8 billion jin--11.3 percent--over last year and to show an increase of 1 billion jin over the previous record year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 82 HK]

**YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION**--After conducting experiments at selected units, Hubei Province has started year-end distribution in rural areas. Since October, the province has sent some 15,000 cadres, 242 of whom are principal prefectural and county responsible comrades, to rural areas to set up some 3,000 experimental units in distribution. The experiences of these experimental units have shown that resolutely fulfilling contracts is the central work of doing well in year-end distribution this year. [HK071326 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82 HK]

**LATE RICE**--Hubei has reaped a bumper harvest of double-crop late rice. The 12 million mu of the crop have yielded over 5.7 billion jin, an increase of 900 million jin over last year. Average yield was 470 jin per mu, 32 jin higher than the previous high in 1979 and 66 jin higher than last year. The yield exceeded 500 jin in Hanyang, Honghu, Mianyang, Xishui, Huanggang, Huangmei, Xiaogan, Huangji, Yunmeng and Hanchuan counties. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82 HK]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The 6-day-long provincial animal husbandry work conference concluded yesterday in Wuchang. The conference reviewed the experiences of animal husbandry production in recent years and commended a group of progressive collectives and individuals on this front. The conference decided on the following main tasks in animal husbandry for our province next year: taking the improvement of economic results as the focus, while continuing to speedily develop the pig-raising industry and striving for an all-round increase in all kinds of domestic animals and fowl; making efforts to fulfill or overfulfill the state plans of purchasing animal products; further improving the supply of meat, milk and eggs to large and medium-sized cities. Meeting participants felt that to achieve the above objectives, it is necessary to implement all relevant policies, energetically encourage peasants to raise domestic animals and poultry on an individual base and energetically develop more specialized households engaged in this trade, with a projected number of households reaching 200,000 in 1983. The conference also studied plans, measures and policies for achieving the goal of quadrupling animal husbandry production in our province by the end of this century. [HK290804 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/67

## COMMUNES, BRIGADES CORRECT FINANCES

HK021052 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] In the course of perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system, communes and brigades in rural areas of Hunan Province have been universally straightening out their finances. According to the statistics compiled by relevant departments, by the end of October 27 percent of the production teams throughout the province had completed straightening out their finances, 18 percent of the production teams were in the process of straightening out their finances and a large number of production teams had planned to unfold this work in the coming winter and spring.

For many years in the past, communes and brigades in our province had not straightened out their finances in a true and systematic manner. Some communes and brigades had more problems. While straightening out finances and in the light of the new situation following the implementation of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, many communes and brigades concentrated their forces and seized on the key point in order to lay stress on the solution of three problems:

1. They did well in checking on, managing and using collective property and gave full play to the role of collective property. What collectives need, such as large machinery, water conservation facilities and antidrought machinery and tools, must be owned by collectives and managed by special persons. They established the system for management, repairs and use. Properties which collectives did not need at the moment, were generally sold to households at the market price. The money from sales was regarded as accumulation funds.
2. They cleared up creditors' rights and debts. They settled all accounts before implementing the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion and established new economic relations after implementing the system. They laid stress on settling all accounts between commune members, recovering money which cadres had misappropriated or overdrawn and returning to collectives property which had been seized. Items were settled one by one and made public by each household. On the basis of settlement, the method of handling these cases was formulated and the time of repayment was specified.
3. On the basis of settlement, the new accounts and the new management system were established to suit the needs of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion. Some communes and brigades implemented the professional accounting system on a trial basis.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Hunan has reaped an all-round bumper harvest this year. Changde, Taoyuan, Ningxiang, Changsha, Wangcheng, Liuyang, Liling, Xiangxiang, Xiangtan, Hengnan and Qidong counties and Yueyang Municipality have each increased output by over 100 million jin compared with last year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82 HK]

TEA, RAMIE HARVESTS--Hunan has once again reaped a rich harvest of tea leaves. Figures show that by the end of October the province had purchased 1,130,000 dan, an increase of more than 260,000 dan over the same period last year. This year in the 26 major tea producing counties of the province, improvement has been made in procurement quantity, varieties and quality. Meanwhile, the province has also reaped a good harvest of one of its traditional industrial crops--ramie, with a total output of 380,000 dan, an increase of 19 percent over last year. China is the number one producer of ramie in the world and Hunan Province ranks first in the country, accounting for 38 percent of the total output. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 23 Nov 82 HK]

VEGETABLE SUPPLY--A forum held by the Hunan People's Government on the work concerning vegetable supply in the five municipalities under the jurisdiction of the province concluded on 19 November. The meeting discussed some major problems such as insufficient varieties and seasonable greenstuffs and too many rotten vegetables and losses and called for working solutions. In order to improve such a situation, the meeting called on the leaders at various levels to further emancipate their minds and have more courage to carry out different forms of the production responsibility system. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to improve the income of vegetable growers. Attending and speaking at the meeting were the province's Governor Sun Guozhi and Vice Governor Cao Wenju. [HK241405 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 23 Nov 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67



## PRC'S JIANGSU REPORTS RECORD GRAIN HARVEST

OWO70449 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Nanjing, 6 Dec. (XINHUA)—Jiangsu Province reaped a record 26.25 million tons of grain this year, three million or 12.1 percent more than last year, according to the provincial government.

Ginned cotton output was 550,000 tons, slightly higher than the record year of 1981. Oil-bearing crops, silkworm cocoons and tea all hit historic highs while aquatic products, pigs and poultry showed varying increases.

All seven prefectures in the province, one of China's main grain producers, reported increased grain output.

Xuzhou and Huaiyin Prefectures in the northern part of Jiangsu used to get lower grain output than Suzhou Prefecture in the fertile Yangtze River Delta. But now they have caught up. Huaiyin Prefecture reaped 4.5 million tons of grain, 700,000 tons more than last year, to become the no. 1 grain producer in the province, while Xuzhou Prefecture reaped 3.8 million tons, 200,000 tons more than last year, both exceeding Suzhou's 3.65 million tons.

Apart from cotton growing Nantong and Yancheng Prefectures, the other five prefectures have become market grain suppliers. The provincial government described the feat as "the most encouraging change seen in recent years in the province's grain production pattern."

The provincial government attributed the success to efforts to restructure the farm economy and introduction of the production responsibility system. Beginning last autumn, most production teams contracted their land to peasant households. This spurred production enthusiasm, grain was grown on all idle land and sowing, field management and harvesting were done carefully using scientific methods. While continuing to maintain the original grain growing hectareage, the province took steps to promote the development of forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, and sideline production.

CSO: 4020/31

## BRIEFS

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**--The total grain output in Xuzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, reached more than 7.66 billion jin, an increase of 500 million jin over 1981 and by 3.2 billion jin over 1977. The annual rate of increase is 11.4 percent. The total output of cotton may reach 1.05 million dan, an increase of 200,000 dan over 1981. The total output of edible oil may [phrase indistinct] 300 million jin, an increase of more than 90 million jin over 1981. It is estimated that the state may procure a total of 1.66 billion jin of grain from the peasants in the prefecture this year, with each peasant contributing more than 230 jin. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82 OW]

**RICE PRODUCTION**--The masses in Jiangsu Province have reaped another bumper harvest of rice this year. The average per-mu yield of the 10 million mu of hybrid rice is estimated at 870 jin, increasing by 20 to 30 jin compared with 1981. The total output of hybrid rice in Wujin County reached 190 million jin. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82 OW]

**FLOODING REPORTED**--Most of the last 10 days of November were rainy in Jiangsu. The whole province generally experienced either moderate or heavy rains, causing waterlogging and "four troubles" to some farmland. According to reports from various localities, about 5 million mu of land in the province were waterlogged. All localities have taken emergency measures to cope with the rains. Personnel have been organized and rushed to the countryside to help dig ditches. During the raining period, Nantong Prefecture repaired and cut drainage ditches in more than 2.5 million mu of land. At present, the prefecture is continuing to cut drainage ditches and tend crops on wet land at the same time. The administrative commissioner's office of Zhenjiang Prefecture has issued an urgent circular calling on all counties to dispatch cadres to production brigades and teams to help the latter dig drainage ditches and lower the water level in inland rivers and ponds. The circular also calls on the counties to organize a full-time work force to dig drainage ditches outside the farmland. By 1 December, the waterlogged land had been drained. [Text] [OW090201 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82]

WATER CONSERVANCY--The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power called a national meeting of water conservancy departments at the Jiangdu pumping station to select outstanding units and good-quality projects. Vice Minister Li Boning this morning presented citations to 32 outstanding units and 42 good-quality projects and designs. Of the 14 national good-quality projects selected, only the Jiangdu pumping station won the national gold medal prize. [Excerpt] [OW230143 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82]

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT VALUE--According to the provincial statistics bureau, Jiangsu's total agricultural output value in 1981 reached 16.05 billion yuan, an increase of 29 percent over 1978. Jiangsu's total grain output in 1981 reached 50.23 billion jin, an increase of 4.6 percent over 1978. Its total cotton output in 1981 reached 11.27 million dan, while its total oil-bearing crop output was 12.83 million dan, an increase by 18.7 percent and 71.4 percent over 1978 respectively. [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 1 OW]

YANGZHOU PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE--Yangzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu, reaped a bumper harvest this year. Its total grain output reached 8.44 billion jin, an all-time high. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/67

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES STUDIED

GW290044 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Recently the provincial agricultural commission held a forum of experts and professors to discuss and study strategic measures for developing agriculture in light of the specific situation in the province.

At the forum the experts and professors decided on three key things to be grasped in developing agricultural production in the province:

1. Ideologically, we should have a broadened view with regard to agricultural production, land and water conservancy. In agricultural production, we should not just develop rice, wheat and soybean production and forget other things such as milk, eggs and meat. We should guard against acting blindly in destroying forests to make more farmland or in reclaiming land from lakes. Speaking of land, we should not just mean paddy fields and dry fields. We should guard against such practice as using grain fields for other purposes in an effort to diversify production and forget that there is plenty of unexploited land on mountains. With regard to water conservancy, we should not limit our work to building reservoirs, digging canals and erecting dikes but ignore control of water loss and soil erosion and forget the need to protect forests and vegetation.

2. As a strategic measure, we should pay attention to the technical transformation of our agriculture. In this connection, it is imperative to change the present state of our low scientific and technological level in agricultural production. An impending task at this time is to seriously implement the party's policy with regard to intellectuals. Secondly, we should conscientiously help scientific research organizations and agrotechnicians establish and perfect the system of individual responsibility and do a good job in agrotechnical consultation service and in the application of successful research results. Efforts should be made to run training classes for agrotechnicians and to select those households which have successfully applied agricultural science and technology as examples for others to follow. The method of signing technical assistance contracts should be put into practice on a trial basis in an effort to raise the level of scientific farming. At the same time, attention should be given to investment in training

intellectuals for rural work. A number of secondary agricultural schools should be established in rural areas so as to train new-type peasants who have a general educational background with special knowledge in the field of agricultural science and technology.

3. Departments concerned should support agriculture and make arrangements for the masses convenience from the viewpoint of developing and promoting production. Cotton is an item in very short supply in our province. Last June, however, Pengze and Duchang counties had an overstock of 100,000 dan of cotton. The commercial department did not want to purchase more cotton for fear of stockpiling this item. Last year Xiushui County had 5,000 dan of Wulong tea in stock, and no one wanted to purchase it. The county tried to sell the tea to other provinces, but the department concerned refused to give it permission to do so. Experts attending the forum expressed the hope that all departments would have a desire to serve agriculture, uphold the concept to overall interests and pay attention to making arrangements for the peasants' convenience and for promoting production.

CSO: 4007/67



# HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ON FARMLAND BANNED

OW141554 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government on 9 November issued a circular on firmly solving the problem concerning unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction. The circular calls on all localities to adhere strictly to the guidelines of the report on firmly solving the problem concerning unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction made by the rural policy research office of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection of the State Council. It urges all localities to quickly take resolute measures to stop the unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction.

Concerning Jiangxi's actual situation, the circular sets seven rules:

1. It is necessary to strictly control the use of farmland for housing construction. If farmland must be used for housing construction due to restrictions imposed by natural conditions, the request for the land must be carefully examined before it is approved.
2. In view of Jiangxi's land situation, the existing rule to limit the area of land for commune members' housing construction to 100-165 square meters per family, set by the provincial people's government, remains good.
3. All county and municipal people's governments should rapidly adopt concrete measures to manage the land for rural housing construction in accordance with "regulations governing the management of land for village and township housing construction" promulgated by the State Council and also this circular and in consideration of local conditions.
4. All county and municipal people's governments should set the scope of land plans for peasants' housing construction in accordance with the principles for village and township planning laid down by the former state capital construction commission and the former state agricultural commission.

5. In order to encourage the use of smaller land for housing construction, agricultural tax may henceforth be exempted for 5 to 10 years on the yields from the land which is restored to farmland from residential land in the course of building new housing or renovating old housing.

6. All county and municipal people's government should conduct a large-scale inspection on the unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction this winter or next spring. It is first necessary to resolutely stop the cadres from taking the lead in using farmland for housing construction without authorization.

7. The governments at all levels must strengthen specific leadership and release a number of cadres from various county departments concerned with work among the people and help villages and townships work out overall construction plans. The plans should be formulated as soon as possible on the basis of investigation and study. They should be submitted to county or municipal people's governments for approval prior to implementation.

CSO: 4007/67

## JIANGXI

### BRIEFS

SHANGRAO PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE--Despite this year's flood, which damaged 1.23 million mu of farmland for early rice, Shangrao Prefecture, Jiangxi, still increased its total grain output this year by 400 million jin, or 11 percent over last year. Currently, the prefecture has delivered 745 million jin of grain to the state. The prefecture has also procured 12,400 dan of cotton and 17.21 million jin of fat. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

FUZHOU PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE--Despite this year's flood disaster, Fuzhou Prefecture, Jiangxi Province, has still achieved a good harvest. Total grain output tops last year by some 300 million jin and surpasses the highest previous record by 260 million jin. Production of cash crops, such as rapeseed, soybean, peanut and sesame seed is also high. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82 OW]

PINGXIANG MUNICIPALITY AGRICULTURE--Pingxiang Municipality, Jiangxi, has increased its grain output this year to more than 730 million jin, a 110 million jin increase over last year. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/67

## QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS CHANGCHUN AND JILIN

SK171022 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] From 3 to 10 November, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu went to Changchun and Jilin municipalities to investigate and sum up their experiences in wresting a bumper harvest despite the serious drought and to give opinions on the work ahead. While summarizing the practical experiences of various localities, he pointed out: When policies are correct, it is possible to reap a bumper harvest despite serious drought. Fundamentally, it is the party's policies that give tremendous power and arouse the potentially immeasurable wisdom and creativity of the masses.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu went to Lishu County and Jilin Municipality to hold discussions with 10 secretaries of county CPC committees and two secretaries of suburban area CPC committees. He also went to Yushu, Shulan, Yongji and Jiutai counties to conduct on-the-spot investigations in some communes, and brigades and at the threshing grounds and homes of commune members and to hold talks with cadres in communes and brigades and with commune members. Everywhere, he saw and heard the people acclaim with certainty that the implementation of responsibility systems this year has contributed to the bumper harvest in a year of drought. They expressed satisfaction and ease of mind with the party committee's timely promulgation on not changing the contract procurement tasks, the policy on retaining and purchasing farm crops and the policy on production contracts. They said: It was unexpected that correct policies would bring about a bumper harvest in year of drought. It is the party's policies that brought about a year of good harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry. According to reports from various localities, this year our province had another good harvest, following last year's.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu called on cadres and the masses to take the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress as a weapon to realistically sum up this year's rich experiences in combatting drought to reap a bumper harvest and to make good preparations ideologically and materially for production in the future. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: This is an unusual year--a year of excitement, twists and turns and good harvest. We can say that the people of our province have fought a tough as well as a fierce battle. The so-called tough battle refers to our victory over the unprecedented serious drought, and the so-called fierce battle refers to the perilous, tense and arduous combat-drought struggle. Especially during the 70-80 day crop growing period in which there was no saturating rain, the masses were in an anxious state of mind. Some places made preparations against natural disasters for a time. Nevertheless, the party's policies aroused the people's enthusiasm to overcome natural disasters and to wrest a good harvest.

Some comrades said: This year, we first felt pleased to see that the spring rain benefited the growth of seedlings, then worried about the insufficient saturating rain during the 70-80 day summer and autumn period and finally felt pleased again with the long, frostless period which resulted in a good harvest of hills and hills of food expected that is we never expected that all seedlings would benefit by the spring rain; that such a serious drought would occur in summer and autumn; and that we would reap such a good harvest in the autumn. This shows that we have gone through a very complicated situation. Indeed, it is a miracle to wrest a bumper harvest in a year of serious drought. We need to sum up the experiences in performing this miracle.

Some people said that heaven helped them and that the good weather in the late stage of the crop growing period resulted in this bumper harvest. Some people also said that they had effective measures for increasing this year's agricultural production. Such views are all definitely reasonable. However, they have not pinpointed the essence of the issue. We should see through the appearance to the essence. The fundamental reason for this year's bumper harvest despite the serious drought is the power of the party's policies and the implementation of the guiding principles of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee on further emancipating thinking, the bold implementation of the production responsibility systems in line with the desires of the masses and the relaxation of the restrictions on the masses so as to give full rein to the potentially immeasurable socialist enthusiasm, the wisdom and talent of the masses. This inexhaustible power has created the miracle of wresting a bumper harvest in a year of serious drought.

Why do we have the three unexpected things? It is because our understanding lagged behind the practical situation. We have noticed or only paid attention to serious drought and neglected the power of the party's policies. We have also underestimated the masses' socialist enthusiasm aroused by the party's policies. Some people said that heaven helped them. This is not correct, because this year heaven actually did not give much help during the crop growing period. We had 200 millimeters less rainfall than in normal years during the crop growing period; we experienced no floods during the flooding season and no rain during the rainy season. If we did not have the production responsibility systems to arouse the commune members' enthusiasm to combat drought, to protect seedlings and to wrest a bumper harvest, how could heaven create food grain while we could not even ensure the full growth of seedlings.

What the masses say is good. The people's efforts together with the help of the heaven and the policies have brought about this bumper harvest. Policies are the fundamental reason for this success. If we did not have the production responsibility systems, the people would not have enthusiasm, nor could heaven render any help.

Some commune members said that the implementation of the production responsibility system is another great liberation of the production force after the land reform. This is very reasonable. We must realistically sum up this year's tense, tortuous and rich struggle experience, enhance our understanding of policies and the party's mass line, further strengthen our consciousness of the earnest implementation of the party's policies, persist in relying on the masses, and better research and formulate plans for next year and for the days to come so as to create a new situation in our province's agricultural development.



Comrade Qiang Xiaochu urged all localities, while holding training classes for party members and cadres this winter and next spring, to take the 12th CPC Congress guidelines as weapons for earnestly summing up the experiences gained in the work this year and to conduct mass discussions and summations on the experiences.

He emphatically noted: To sum up the experiences is aimed at further enforcing and bringing into full play the tremendous role of various production responsibility systems that have been suitable to local conditions. He stated: The people are the masters of history and the true heroes. As Comrade Stalin said it well, ordinary people are often closer than high echelon officials to the truth. We, therefore, should fully trust and rely on the masses and boldly hand over to them the decisive right of selecting responsibility systems. This means that the masses should be allowed to choose their own responsibility system according to the practical effectiveness of the system. Leading cadres should refrain from being prejudiced, setting up rigid rules and seeking uniformity in doing everything. This means that each responsibility system to be enacted should be exactly suitable to local conditions, should be an incentive to greater output and should be welcomed by the masses. It is necessary that it be clear that each responsibility system is legal and of a socialist character.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu called on all leading cadres to actively go into action and go deep among the masses, and through investigations and studies, to accurately discern the people's desires, to support the people's correct demands and to guide or encourage the people to become wealthy through labor. In implementing production responsibility system, leading cadres should give the people a free hand in their work but refrain from letting any deviations made in implementing the systems unchecked. This means that we should give the people a free hand in selecting their responsibility system and respect the people's opinions, but that we should not let the slightest deviation be made in exacting responsibility systems unchecked. Efforts should be made to strengthen leadership over the work and carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: It is totally wrong to say that the party branch is of no use when a responsibility system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households has been enacted. As a matter of fact, the party branch should make further efforts to conduct guidance in every household following the enactment of production responsibility systems. This means that, following the enactment of responsibility systems, the duty of cadres is heavier, more complicated and more painstaking than before. In the past, the party branch just dealt with large groups of people because they, as a group, started a day's work when the bell rang, attended meetings to have their work appraised and did their work in a massive, unplanned manner. At present, the party branch, however, should deal with specific production teams, work groups households and individuals, as well as with every production link.

Our cadres should see their heavy duties and be full of enthusiasm and the spirit of being responsible for the party and the people to enhance their leadership over the work to enact various responsibility systems. They should help every production team, work group and household in making preparations in various areas, such as grain strains, chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals,

animals, production tools, food grain and fodder, and in making arrangements for various production links, such as farming preparations, spring sowing, summer hoeing, autumn harvesting and distribution.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu urged cadres across the province to work together with the masses while studying and implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, to grasp well the current work, to make good arrangements for the 1983 work and to map out long-term plans for quadrupling agricultural output value. He stated: Current tasks for rural areas are to vigorously thresh crops, deliver grain to granaries and to conduct autumn distribution. Then, rural areas should hold rotation training classes in a planned manner to educate party members and cadres in an effort to achieve the enhancement of leading bodies and grassroots work. Attention should be paid to studying and solving new problems existing in the new situation of enacting responsibility systems. For example, our province has less farmland, and its per capita acreage of farmland is only 3 mu. The province, however, has over 120 million mu of land suitable for planting trees and over 40 million mu of grassland and land suitable for herding animals. If we fail to get rid of the rigid principle of taking grain production as our main task and concentrate on this task only, we will hardly become wealthy. To become wealthy, we simply must follow the principle of engaging in a diversified economy and conducting comprehensive development by combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, as well as conducting comprehensive development of industry, agriculture and commerce. All of this requires leading cadres to stand on a higher place to get a far-reaching view and to refrain from concentrating only on grain production. While doing a good job in grasping grain production, leading cadres should accurately understand their local conditions to develop their strong points and to strive to achieve rapid development in mountainous and aquatic production.

Only by fully utilizing our province's natural resources and developing the rural economy in an all-round way, particularly by opening more avenues for domestic side-occupations and developing a diversified economy, will we be able to quadruple the agricultural output value at the end of this century and to attain a well-to-do standard of commune member livelihood.

CSO: 4007/67

## RURAL CADRES URGED TO IMPROVE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK030347 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "Do Not Wait and See, Vigorously Readjust and Improve the Responsibility System"]

[Text] Many localities in our province are currently deliberating or conducting the work of readjusting and improving the production responsibility system. Party committees at all levels have included the work in their work schedule. However, some brigade or production team cadres are still taking a wait-and-see approach. Commune members say that brigade cadres are waiting to collect the systems others have improved, production team cadres are waiting to select one from the collected systems and work group leaders are waiting to implement the selected ones. Such a passive attitude, if not corrected, is bound to adversely influence the readjustment and improvement of the production responsibility system. Leading persons at all levels should pay attention to this and conscientiously work out ways to solve it. The production team cadres' wait-and-see attitude mainly arises from their misunderstanding of the system of allotting work to individual households, which they think is a kind of individual farming divorced from the collective. All party organizations should intensify the education on policies to enable cadres who have such a misunderstanding to further understand that allotting work to individual households is a form of the production responsibility system of the socialist collective economy. They should see that the contracted households should at once have decisionmaking right in management and subject themselves to the guidance of the state plan and the unified management of production teams. After institution of the system, not only production teams cadres, who are to take charge of the managerial work, but also corresponding and more scientific managerial work are needed. It is hoped that production team cadres will adapt themselves to the new situation emerging after the institution of the responsibility system, study new conditions and solve new problems so as to take the lead in readjusting and improving the production responsibility system and in creating a new situation in production.

CSO: 4007/67

## RURAL WORK CONFERENCE HELD

SK050217 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial CPC committee held a provincial rural work conference in Changchun on 4 December. Comrade Mu Lin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Zhang Shiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, relayed the guidelines of the national conference on rural political and ideological work and the meeting of agricultural secretaries of CPC committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Attending the conference were agricultural secretaries of CPC committees, directors of agricultural and industrial departments and heads of propaganda departments of various municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures. Also attending were agricultural secretaries of various county CPC committees and responsible persons of departments concerned directly under the provincial people's government.

Comrade Mu Lin said at today's conference: The tasks of this conference are to comprehensively implement the guidelines of the national conference on rural political and ideological work and the meeting of agricultural secretaries of CPC committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; to conscientiously sum up our province's experiences gained in rural work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee; to unify our understanding and emancipate our thinking; to discuss and define the strategic goals for our province's agricultural development and the tasks for the 1983 production; to discuss the issues concerning the readjustment, improvement and development of the agricultural responsibility systems, the transformation of rural systems and the relaxation of policies; to discuss the issues on strengthening and improving party leadership and rural political and ideological work; to further implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress; and to carry forward the new achievements in agriculture so as to achieve success in building our province's socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

CSO: 4007/67

## JILIN

### BRIEFS

**GRAIN HARVEST**--This year, Jilin Province's Tonghua Prefecture saw a rich agricultural harvest. As of 28 November, the prefecture overfulfilled its annual grain procurement task of 500 million jin by 60,000 jin. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82 SK] Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province reaped bumper agricultural harvests despite this year's natural calamity. This year the prefecture harvested 1.1 billion jin of grain, 25 percent higher than 1981, topping the highest level in history. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82 SK]

**BAICHENG PREFECTURE GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Baicheng Prefecture, in Jilin Province, which has suffered serious natural disasters, had put 508.32 million jin of grain in storage by the end of November, overfulfilling the annual procurement plan by 1.3 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT [date not given]]

**SIPENG PREFECTURE GRAIN OUTPUT**--Siping Prefecture, Jilin Province, is expected to reap 5.5 billion jin of grain and soybeans, in 1982, an increase of 2 percent over 1981. The peasants in this prefecture attributed the bumper harvest to the implementation of production responsibility systems. Production teams implementing the double contracting system account for 72 percent of the prefecture's total. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 82 SK] In Jilin Province, Siping Prefecture had stored 1.82 billion jin of grain by 26 November and Changchun Municipality had stored 1,497 million jin by 25 November, both overfulfilling their grain procurement targets. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82 SK]

**JILIN MUNICIPALITY GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--As of 18 November, Jilin Province's Jilin Municipality sold 600,230,000 jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling its annual grain procurement task. The municipality sold 264.12 million jin of paddy rice to the state, overfulfilling its procurement plan by 1.6 percent and accounting for 43.3 percent of the province's total. It sold 119.79 million jin of soybeans to the state, overfulfilling the soybean procurement plan by 33.1 percent. [SK210032 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Nov 82 SK]



PADDY RICE PRODUCTION--As of 24 November, Jilin Province had stored 713.57 million jin of paddy rice, overfulfilling the annual procurement target by 18.9 percent. More than 90 percent of the paddy rice was of the first quality. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82 SK]

FOREST OWNERSHIP--By September Jilin Province had fixed the ownership of 10.36 million mu of mountains and forests, accounting for 85.3 percent of the mountains and forests whose ownership was to be fixed, assigned 1,735,000 mu of mountains and forests to communes in forestry areas who had no forests and allocated 542,000 mu of privately owned mountainous areas to 75,000 households. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82 SK]

SOYBEAN HARVEST--Jilin Province has reaped a bumper soybean harvest in 1982. As of 11 November, Jilin Municipality had stored 106.6 million jin of soybeans, overfulfilling the task by 21 percent. Tonghua Prefecture has stored 62.93 million jin, 4.9 percent above plan. Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture had stored 92.35 million jin, overfulfilling the assigned quota by 15.4 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/67

## COMMENTARY ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK170846 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16, 18, 22 Nov 82

[16 Nov 82]

[Station's fourth commentary on the system of fixing output quotas on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, entitled: "Letting Peasant Households Assume Full Responsibility for Task Completion Will Further Reflect the Principle of To Each According to His Work"]

[Text] Some people worry that the socialist principle of to each according to his work will be changed along with the instituting of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion. It is just the opposite. The system will further reflect this principle. As everybody knows, in the socialist principle of to each according to his work, distribution is based on the amount and quality of work done by every member in society for developing the national economy. In the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, the principle for distribution of products is that quotas to be turned over to the state are fulfilled first, then sufficient supplies are retained for collective use, and finally the rest belongs to individuals. This takes into account the interests of the state, collectives and commune members. In the meantime, because the form of distribution has changed from distribution according to workpoints to distribution according to prescribed production output, the equalitarianism of eating out of the common pot has been overcome and the principle of to each according to his work and more pay for more work has been reflected.

Our collective economy has followed the Soviet system of collective farms to a great extent. In distribution, the workpoint system has been implemented. Because these systems have been adopted for a relatively long period of time, the people consider them as fixed models of socialist agriculture. Many years of practice have shown that workpoints can only measure how long one works but not the amount of labor and, therefore, cannot represent the socialist form of distribution. They are not the only way to implement the principle of to each according to his work.

Contracts are the core of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion. The form of distribution is making payments in accordance with production output. Remuneration is based on the prescribed production output. Above-quota remuneration should be given for above-quota output. Compared with the form of assigning payment in accordance with workpoints, the form of assigning payment in accordance with production output more fully embodies the principle of to each according to his work. Because the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion can further reflect the socialist principle of to each according to his work, it makes every laborer concerned with his work results in light of personal material interests. Peasants can arrange and plan their production items in line with their capacity and speciality and throw all their energy into their production. By so doing, the initiative of every member of a household--including men, women, the old and the young--will be mobilized. Therefore, it is a strong force to promote production.

Noticeable changes have been made in production in those places which have implemented the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion. In some places, their production has doubled and redoubled. Peasants have happily said: With the implementation of this system, financial resources have been broadened and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have become prosperous. A happy situation has descended upon the impoverished production teams. In rich production teams, flowers have been added to the brocade. All these facts indicate that the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion is a new key in changing poverty to riches and is a thoroughfare to develop agriculture production. Therefore, we should emancipate our thinking, eliminate the left influence, take our own roads and build a modernized agriculture imbued with Chinese characteristics. The implementation of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion is an important part in building a modernized agriculture imbued with Chinese characteristics.

[18 Nov 82]

[Station's fifth commentary on the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, entitled: "Correctly Understand the Peasants"]

[Excerpts] (Chen Baohua's) family, a household that contracts for crop farming in (Qijiazi) brigade in Xinmin County's (Sandaogangzi) commune, has sold more than 55,000 jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling the prescribed quota by 46,000 jin. Prior to the sale, someone told him that he could get 2,000 yuan more at the market price than by selling his grain to the state. However, (Chen) firmly said: Even if the market price is higher, I will market my grain to the state.

(Chen's) thinking and behavior demonstrates the tremendous socialist enthusiasm of the peasants in our province after having instituted the responsibility system in production. This is the main trend of ideology and political sense of the peasants in the 1980's.

At present, many comrades underestimate the thinking of peasants. Some people have said, for instance: With more money in their hands, today's peasants are more selfish. Having implemented the responsibility system, peasants only take into account their personal interests and neglect the collectives'. Whenever they speak of the peasants, they refer to them as selfish, narrowminded, conservative, ignorant and backward. Lenin's judgment on individual peasants made in the Soviet Union's early period of economic policies and expressed in his statement that small-scale production is a constant, day-to-day force and is a tendency of capitalism and the bourgeoisie has become an invariable theoretical basis used by these comrades in understanding peasants. The reason these comrades have such wrong ideas is that they always approach today's problems with yesterday's visions and they have failed to completely free themselves from the yoke of leftist ideology.

We should see that today's peasants are basically different in various respects from those in the early post-liberation period. Through the socialist transformation, our country's rural areas have carried out the cooperative movement and eliminated the exploiting class. Peasants are closely integrated with the destiny of our socialist motherland. They have broken through the limits of narrowmindedness and of small producers and widened their fields of vision. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the broad masses of peasants, under the guidance of the party's line and principles, have given full play to their role involving initiative and enthusiasm. They have continually made new contributions to creating a new socialist life.

In the meantime, we should notice that many peasants today have been corroded by the influence of feudalism and bourgeois ideology and have been affected to a certain extent by the pernicious influence of anarchism and ultra-individualism in the 10 years of turmoil. A negative situation still exists in a few people. This shows that we should strengthen ideological and political work among the peasants. However, we should by no means negate the progress made by the peasants in the past few decades under the party's education, let alone attribute all these consequences to the instituting of the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion and, therefore, be skeptical about the correctness of the rural economic policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Only by so doing can we stay sober-minded in readjusting the rural production relations and in reforming the system of economic administration.

[22 Nov 82]

[Seventh station commentary on the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, entitled: "The System of Fixing Output Quotas Based on Households and the System of Peasant Households Assuming Full Responsibility for Task Completion Are Not Expedient Measures"]

[Text] At present, while implementing the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for

task completion, some comrades say: Do not fool around, these systems will be changed before long. These comrades regard the responsibility system as a bad interim measure and a stopgap.

We think that the system of fixing output quotas based on households and, in particular, the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion are great creations of China's peasants, proceeding from the reality of rural areas and implementing the policies formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. They are relatively good forms of the responsibility system for managing and administering our country's socialist agriculture in the present period. Compared with other forms of the responsibility system, these two are most connected with the peasants' material interests. The assignment of responsibility in these two forms are most specific and their distribution methods are the simplest. They are suitable for natural conditions and economic development levels in most rural areas. They are important managerial and administrative forms which have been gradually established, through repeated comparisons and selections, by the broad masses of peasants in the course of the protracted collectivization of agriculture. Meanwhile, these two forms have become the major ones in rural areas throughout the country. On the basis of this, how can we say these forms are the worst ones? On the contrary, they should be adopted for a long period of time.

Viewed from the experiences and lessons gained in our country's economic development, all major economic reforms need a relatively long time to become stabilized. If we make changes every 2 or 3 days, peasants will not feel steady and sure and will certainly be skeptical about the stability of policies. In this case, how can they keep their minds on their production? Since the cooperative transformation of agriculture, peasants have suffered a [word indistinct] physically and mentally. In communes and brigades implementing the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, peasants most worry about returning to the old path--eating out of the big communal pot--or returning to other forms which they do not welcome. Therefore, we should not go against the will of peasants, let alone cook up the wrong idea that these two forms of the responsibility system will not last for a long time and will be changed.

We should also see that the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion were introduced in the province just 1 or 2 years ago. However, practice has fully proved that these two forms of the responsibility system have great vitality and superiority. In the meantime, we should see that because these two forms of the responsibility system were introduced not long ago and we have had little experience in this regard, there have been some problems in the course of implementation. For instance, how do we properly handle the relations between unified management and the division of labor? How do we manage and use draft animals and farm tools? How do we make proper arrangements for surplus labor forces? These problems cannot be solved in one morning or evening. To solve these problems, peasants' efforts are needed and a relatively long time should be taken.



In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The responsibility system for production set up in various forms in the countryside has further emancipated the production forces and it must be adhered to for a long time to come. The thing for us to do is to gradually perfect it on the basis of summing up the practical experience of the masses. In no case must we make rash changes against the will of the masses. With such clear instructions from the party Central Committee, how can we worry about the protracted nature of the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion? Of course, changes will occur with anything. In the future, when the rural production forces are highly developed, new organizational forms will certainly emerge to suit this situation. This is a necessary law of development of things. What kinds of responsibility system in production will be developed in the future? It depends on the will and choice of the peasants. In other words, we would let peasants themselves create the form instead of following the rigid rules of the higher authorities. Above all, we should on no account backtrack.

CSO: 4007/67

## DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS REPORTED

SK241249 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In the course of studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the Jianping County CPC Committee, in line with the reality of the county and the present situation in sending relief to disaster areas, decided to apply the experiences they have gained in implementing the system of signing comprehensive contracts for fixed quotas to manage farmlands, which amount to 20 percent of the county's total areas, to management of mountainous areas, which amount to 70 percent of the county's total, so as to fulfill the long-range plan for wealth and make new progress in building mountainous areas.

Jianping County is a mountainous region with a vast territory but sparse population. Since this spring, over 90 percent of communes and brigades have implemented the "double contracting systems" and that has aroused the enthusiasm of the masses. Despite serious drought for 3 successive years, some communes and brigades have taken the "three-dependence" label off and the people of the county are calm and full of vitality.

In the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the county CPC committee sent three investigation groups to Penghechuan, Linghechuan and Laohahechuan communes to conduct investigations. Summing up the experiences, they concluded that the policies of the party had tremendous force. The broad masses of commune members and grassroots cadres have drawn benefits from the "double contracting systems" and the potentials for production have been tapped and, as a result, the labor force and labor time showed surpluses. The system of signing contracts for fixed agricultural output quotas on 20 percent of the county's total areas no longer meets the masses' demands for eliminating poverty in order to prosper. So the masses eagerly demanded the expansion of the "double contracting systems" to develop the mountainous areas that account for 70 percent of the county's total area.

They held: It would be better to provide good policies than to provide money and food for the people. The "double contracting systems" has solved problems of food and clothing. The sooner we introduce the "double contracting systems" to further develop the mountainous areas, that account for 70 percent of the county's total areas, the earlier the mountains become green and the sooner the people become prosperous. This will greatly benefit the country and the people.

The county CPC committee firmly decided to formulate some provisional regulations on developing barren hills, waste ditches and waste beaches and some stipulations on signing contracts to develop collectively-owned mountain forests and grasslands.

On the premise of constant ownership systems and with regard to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals, the county CPC committee will sign contracts with commune members to develop barren hills, waste ditches and waste beaches and to take charge of some collectively-owned mountain forests and grasslands.

The regulations pointed out: The county government will issue licenses to households to manage private mountainous areas, beaches and ditches. The licenses will be effective for a long period of time and can be inherited. In accordance with demands for tackling problems in planned and comprehensive ways, commune members have the right of management. Commune members can market the timber and sideline products of private mountainous areas. Collectives will provide nursery stocks for commune members to develop barren hills. The collectively-owned mountain forests should implement various forms of responsibility systems such as systems of assigning fixed quotas to a group of households, individual households, and individuals and systems of signing contracts for fixed output quotas with teams, work groups and individuals engaged in specialized production. Various regulations on dividing mature timber have been stipulated.

CSO: 4007/67

## COMMENTARY ON PROTECTING FARMLAND

SK150933 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Protect Arable Land"]

[Summary] Some communes and brigades in the suburban areas of Shenyang Municipality have engaged in the unhealthy practice of making over and lending arable land to other units in order to establish contacts. This kind of violation of state law must be strictly dealt with. Arable land is the means of production for developing agriculture. With the population increase and the development of all construction undertakings, the phenomena of wasting arable land are very serious in our province's urban and rural areas. The area of arable land is continuously decreasing. During the early period of the founding of China, the average per capita arable land for people in the province was 3.9 mu. By 1980, the average per capita arable land declined to 1.6 mu. If things go on like this, our province's agricultural production, other socialist undertakings and the livelihood of the people will be greatly affected. "Therefore, strengthening land management and strictly controlling the utilization of land in construction is one of the important issues in the current four modernizations drive. The utilization of land must be in line with the state stipulations and policies of the State Council and the province on land management. Rural communes and brigades are never permitted to trade arable land. Commune members only have the right to till private plots and contract responsibility plots. They do not have the right to own the land, and they even are not allowed to sell or to lease the farmland."

"It is hoped that all localities will adopt measures to protect arable land. In addition, all localities must step up investigations and deal with all violations of the state stipulations on land management in a timely manner."

CSO: 4007/67

## REPORT ON BUILDING HOUSES ON FARMLANDS

SK260503 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial rural housing construction conference sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and government concluded in Tieling 22 November. The conference urged: Currently efforts should be made to attend to propaganda and education, work out plans for rural housing construction and immediately stop unplanned housing construction and unauthorized occupation of farmlands.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the party, the masses of peasants have improved their living standards and built many houses on the basis of developed production. However, a phenomenon of unplanned housing construction and unauthorized occupation of farmlands has also appeared. The phenomenon is grave in some areas.

The conference urged: We must enhance our understanding and approach from the perspective of national policies the task of valuing every inch of land. We should educate the cadres and people to link immediate interests with long-term interests and never foster the idea that building more houses on farmlands means "showing concern for the masses." If we build houses on farmlands, farmland will be reduced more and more and we will unavoidably hand trouble to later generations and make historical mistakes. The cadres and people should conscientiously study relevant laws and regulations of the state and the province and resolutely stop the evil trend of arbitrary occupation of farmlands.

The conference called on efforts to immediately organize personnel to go to grassroots units to investigate the problem of unplanned housing construction and unauthorized occupation of farmlands, particularly to investigate leading cadres and party-member cadres with such problems, and to strictly handle the incidents in violation of policies, laws and decrees.

CSO: 4007/67



## PEASANT EDUCATION MEETING ENDS

SK131158 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] According to our reporter, a 4-day provincial experience exchange meeting on peasant education concluded in Shenyang on the afternoon of 12 November. The meeting summed up and exchanged experience on leadership, management and basic teaching of peasant education and discussed ways to improve peasant educational work in line with the gratifying situation in rural areas which has resulted from the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production.

Along with the implementation and perfecting of responsibility systems in production, an upsurge in studying scientific knowledge has begun in our province's rural areas. Education on technical know-how has been promptly developed and that on cultural knowledge has been in the ascendant. A new situation--a combination of political, cultural and technical education, a combination of popularization and improvement and the simultaneous development of varied teaching forms--is taking shape in our province's peasant education. More than 700,000 people are receiving such education.

Although our province has scored great achievements in peasant education, viewed from a practical standpoint, peasants' educational and scientific levels are still low, far from meeting the demands of agricultural modernization and rapid agricultural development. This has demonstrated the urgency of popularizing and enhancing education on agricultural and scientific knowledge among the broad masses of peasants. The meeting also put forward some specific measures to enhance peasants' educational and scientific levels and exchanged some experiences. At the conclusion, deputy governor Zhao Qi attended and addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

COTTON OUTPUT--Liaoning Province had purchased 350,000 dan of ginned cotton as of 12 November, fulfilling its annual procurement plan. The province's ginned cotton output is estimated at 440,000 dan, topping the 1981 figure by 25,000 dan. Procurement work is continuing. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province, has achieved a record grain and soybean output in a year of serious drought. The total output of grain and soybean is 3,205,000,000 jin, surpassing the previous record output in 1980 by 55 million jin. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Dec 82 SK]

LIAOYUAN MUNICIPALITY SOYBEAN PRODUCTION--In Liaoning Province, Liaoyuan Municipality had procured 29.58 million jin of soybeans by 1 November, overfulfilling its annual soybean procurement task by 330,000 jin. [SK051022 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82 SK]

LOW AGROTECHNICAL STANDARD--The great importance of relying on science and technology to develop agriculture is being recognized by more and more people. In particular, since the institution of the production responsibility system, the masses have become very eager to master scientific farming technology. However, our province's current agrotechnical capacity and level of technical guidance lag far behind the needs in agricultural development. According to statistics, every one of our agrotechnical cadre is responsible for giving technical guidance for some 9,000 mu of farmland. In some counties and areas, there is only one agrotechnician for every 5,000 peasants. For this reason, training agrotechnical cadres and developing the people's abilities and wisdom have become an extremely urgent task for promoting agriculture. The vast rural areas are presently in the midst of a new, great period of changes. Agricultural broadcasting schools meet the rural needs in their new changes. They provide timely help, gear their work to the urgent needs of peasants, improve service and regard the work of the masses of peasants as their own. Their ideas and workstyle are worth emulation by other units. [Text] [SK010348 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82]

**COTTON PROCUREMENT**--As of 15 November Liaoning Province had procured 364,700 dan of cotton, overfulfilling the state plan by 4.2 percent and registering an increase of 1,600 dan over the 1981 figure. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Nov 82 SK]

**SOYBEAN PROCUREMENT**--As of 10 November, Liaoning Province's Tieling Prefecture sold 130.95 million jin of soybeans to the state, overfulfilling its annual soybean procurement plan by 0.7 percent. Of the total, 84.8 percent are top-quality soybeans. [SK210036 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Nov 82 SK]

**GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Liaoning Province had purchased and stored up 2.26 billion jin of grain and oil-bearing crops as of 6 November, fulfilling 36 percent of the state procurement plan and storing up 400 million jin more than the corresponding 1981 period. Xinbin and Qingyuan counties have fulfilled their procurement tasks. The provincial grain bureau recently pointed out the following problems in grain procurement: 1) Some municipalities, counties and districts have not paid enough attention to grain procurement and work in this regard progressed slowly. 2) Some organizations, PLA units and enterprises have gone to the countryside to purchase grains and oil-bearing crops despite the state guidance to the contrary. Some small retailers have purchased grains and oil-bearing crops in the countryside and resold them at a profit, obstructing state procurement. 3) Inadequate power supply in the countryside has hampered the threshing of grains. 4) Some grassroots grain depots failed to make adequate preparations for procurement. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Nov 82 SK]

**CROP PROCUREMENT**--To date Liaoning Province has procured 295,617 dan of ginned cotton and 364,464 dan of flue-cured tobacco, fulfilling the procurement plans by 84.5 and 72.9 percent, respectively. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO 31 Oct 82 SK]

**LIAOYUANG MUNICIPALITY GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Liaoyang Municipality, Liaoning Province, has reaped the third bumper harvest in agriculture this year. The municipality is assigned to procure 440 million jin of grain in accordance with the state contract quota. By 9 November, grain departments in the municipality had procured 243 million jin of grain, 46.85 percent of the total and an increase of 88 million jin over the corresponding 1981 period. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82 SK]

**AGRICULTURAL INCREASE**--Since the third plenary session, Liaoning Province has reaped good harvests successively for many years. Compared with 1978, its 1979 and 1980 grain output were 6.9 and 9.4 percent higher, respectively. Its 1981 grain and soybean output was the third highest since the founding of the PRC. It achieved an annual increase of 42.7 percent in the output of oil-bearing crops since the third plenum. In 1981, its cotton per-mu yield increased from 31 to 75 jin and its tussah cocoon output reached 905,000 dan. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 1 SK]

AUTUMN AFFORESTATION--By the end of September, Liaoning Province has afforested 771,000 mu and leveled 1.33 million mu of forest land. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Fengcheng County, Liaoning Province, has reaped a bumper harvest this year. Among the 2,172 brigades in the county, 1,567--72 percent--have implemented the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion. Although hit by serious floods, droughts, strong winds and other natural disasters, total grain output increased 19 percent over 1981. This year each peasant owns 700 jin of grain. Total agricultural income increased by 5 million yuan over 1981. Per capita income of commune members will reach 350 yuan, up 72 yuan over 1981. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 [no page given] SK]

CSO: 4007/67

END TO FOREST DESTRUCTION URGED

SK021023 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Recently, the regional people's government held a forum in Hohhot Municipality to implement the emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on stopping the destructive felling of trees.

The forum summed up experiences of all localities in stopping the evil practice of forest destruction and made plans for comprehensively accomplishing "three-fixed" forestry work, for conscientiously implementing the principles of the individual, collective and state planting trees simultaneously and for implementing the responsibility system of assigning tasks on a household basis among collective-owned forests.

The forum held: Our region has entered a new stage of developing forestry production and construction. By mid-November the region afforested over 7.9 million mu, setting the highest annual record, and there was a marked decline in the trend of destroying forests. Especially since implementing the emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on stopping the destructive felling of trees, all leagues and municipalities have taken immediate measures to go into action, and banners and counties have organized inspection groups to handle cases of forest destruction in a strict and timely manner and to deal blows at the criminal activity of destroying forests. At present, the region has basically stopped the evil practice of forest destruction.

The forum pointed out: We should thoroughly accomplish the "three-fixed" forestry work, stabilize fixed ownership of mountains and forests, delimit afforested areas among commune members and fix a responsibility system for forest production in the coming winter and spring. This is a basic measure of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for protecting forests and developing forestry and a plan to last for generations for vigorously developing forestry.

Since last year, 31 banners and counties across the region have fulfilled the "three-fixed" forestry work. However, some localities only attended to fixing ownership and granting licenses to develop available wooded land but failed to delimit afforested areas among commune members and to formulate a responsibility system for forest production.

All localities should take the initiative in measures for firmly achieving the "three-fixed" forestry work.



The forum stressed: All forestry fronts should further emancipate their minds and soften their policies in order to implement the principles of the individual, collective and state planting trees simultaneously. The collective-owned forests should carry out the responsibility system of assigning tasks on a household basis.

In order to develop individual-owned forests, all localities must take swift measures for designating individual-owned afforested areas among commune members. Commune members should be given priority for planting trees in forests that are near villages and are good for management and afforestation.

The state and collectives should provide technical assistance, seeds and saplings for commune members and at the same time should focus on developing collective-owned afforested areas to bring the enthusiasm of the individual, collective and state into full play.

CSO: 4007/67

## REGULATION ON GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

SK191042 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] In order to successfully manage, utilize, protect and build grasslands and solve the problem of an egalitarian way of using grasslands, the regional party committee recently gave notice to all leagues, municipalities, banners and counties urging them to implement the new grassland management regulation on a trial basis and pay close attention to the implementation in selected areas. The new grassland management regulation gives five explicit stipulations:

1. Grasslands are the basic means of production of animal husbandry, not wastelands. They are as important as farmlands for planting.
2. The ownership of the grasslands within the boundaries of this autonomous region is socialist ownership by the whole people, and socialist ownership by the collective for the present stage. The wild plant and animal resources of the grasslands, such as the water areas, forests and trees, reeds, [words indistinct] mushrooms and edible moss, belong to the units which own the grasslands unless they have been exceptionally assigned to be managed individually after approval by the people's governments at and above the banner or county level. The regional people's government authorizes the people's governments of all banner, counties, towns and suburban districts to issue grassland licenses. All units' ownership of grasslands is to be protected by this regulation from being encroached on by any other units or individuals. Units which own the grasslands may grant grassland utilization rights to grassroots production units and areas for grazing herds of livestock. The boundaries established at the time of liberation should be taken as the standard to define the boundaries between the communes within grasslands and those outside the grasslands. Boundaries established at the period of the cooperative movement should be taken as the standard to define the boundaries between communes within grasslands. Boundaries approved after legal procedures should be taken as the standard to define those between farms and production teams. Boundaries adjudicated according to law by the people's governments should be taken as the standard to define those of other categories. Unestablished boundaries should be decided on through discussions or adjudication. When deciding on the boundaries of grasslands, we should uphold the principles conducive to unity, animal husbandry and the interests of the minority people.

3. The policy of forbidding wasteland reclamation to protect livestock farms should be resolutely implemented and grassland reclamation should be strictly forbidden. Grasslands which should not have been reclaimed should be resolutely closed and afforested. Banner and county people's governments should fix reasonable grazing load according to the types of grasslands and their capacities so as to prevent grasslands from deteriorating and becoming sandy. As authorized by the central and regional authorities, all leagues, municipalities, banners and counties may designate in their own localities natural reservation areas to protect valuable, unusual and rare animal or plant resources or resources which have been seriously damaged and apply for an approval by the regional people's government. Any units or individuals should obtain approvals from the units which administer the grasslands and from the people's governments of banner, counties, towns and suburban districts before they lumber, gather or hunt in the grasslands. They should receive the supervision of local authorities, abide by law and discipline and pay grassland management fees according to regulations.

4. Units and individuals who distinguish themselves in conscientiously implementing this regulation and in grassland management, protection, utilization and construction should be encouraged morally and awarded materially. Those who violate the regulation should be criticized, educated or fined, should be made to pay compensation for economic losses, should have their illegally earned money or property confiscated or be investigated and be held responsible for the crimes in accordance with their offenses.

5. People's governments at all levels are responsible for implementing this regulation. They should authorize animal husbandry departments and grassland management departments to make arrangements for the implementation. League, municipal, banner and county people's governments may formulate detailed provisions for the implementation in line with the guidelines of the regulation and report to the regional people's congress standing committee for the record.

CSO: 4007/67

## FURTHER RELAXING RESTRICTIONS URGED

SK021007 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Liu Xiechun), Jirem League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has made continuous efforts to eliminate the leftist influence in order to relax policy restrictions to invigorate the economy. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the economic situation of the league has become better and better. Despite having had natural disasters last year and this year, its grain output is still equal to the figure of the last 4 years and its oil-bearing seed output has scored a large-scale increase. The league has also steadily upgraded its livestock output and has scored a 1 million mu increase each year in afforestation and a 20 yuan increase this year in its per capita income over the 1981 figures.

In line with the demands set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, however, the speed in developing agriculture in the league is not satisfactory. The party's various policies on the economy have not been thoroughly implemented by some areas and in some fields. There are still the rigid leftist rules fettering the people's thinking. Through summing up experiences and lessons gained in this regard, the league CPC committee contended that only by further eliminating leftist thinking can we create a new situation in economic construction. Therefore, the league CPC committee put forward the following five tasks in an effort to further relax policy restrictions:

1. Continuous efforts should be made to improve production responsibility systems. The large scale assignment of responsibilities to each household should be expanded to a larger degree in rural areas. In developing agriculture, livestock, industry, sideline occupations and others, such responsibility systems may be adopted or regarded as guiding principles.
2. Efforts should be made to change the situation of concentrating on one undertaking only. By adopting joint ventures and attracting personal investment it is necessary to organize the rural people to develop various transport and service businesses.
3. Efforts should be made to relax the restrictions on developing domestic sideline occupations among commune members, who should be allowed to personally buy tractors for production or transportation. Urban people and technical personnel should be allowed to sign contracts for specialized production in agricultural and pastoral areas. Skilled craftsmen should be permitted to open private businesses and to recruit their assistants and apprentices.

4. Efforts should be made to grant afforestation land as much as possible to commune members so long as they have ability and desire to plant more trees. Through bidding, contracts may be signed with commune members for planting trees and grass on waste mountains and for developing fishery in useless rivers and water areas.

5. It is necessary to allow collectives and individuals to run commercial firms. The state-run units in urban areas may allow their work groups, staff and workers to independently purchase or sell commodities and to render repair service in rural areas. It is also necessary to allow individual households to carry out such business operations in rural areas. After the fulfillment of the state's procurement plan, all indigenous and special products except for grains may be privately sold in markets outside the league and the region.

CSO: 4007/67



# CIRCULAR DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

SK061024 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] On 30 November, the regional people's government issued an emergency circular on conscientiously grasping rural and pastoral work and urged all localities, in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, to further sum up, perfect and implement various forms of production responsibility systems so as to apply scientific technology to develop agriculture, livestock farming and forestry and vigorously develop a diversified economy.

The emergency circular pointed out: Areas where the double contracting responsibility system is being implemented should not only focus on implementing systems of signing contracts to assume responsibility for certain cultivated land or certain production quotas, but should extend the contracting systems to various fields in a planned and step-by-step manner, such as developing forestry, barren hills, barren hillsides, water conservancy facilities, farming machinery, water areas, commune- and brigade-run enterprises, vegetable teams, and transport and service industries.

Collective economic units with higher unified management in which various systems of signing contracts for specialized production quotas are being implemented should improve the management of the collective economy to further eliminate egalitarianism in line with the wishes of the masses.

While giving full play to the advantages of unified management, we should pay attention to bringing into full play the system of signing contracts with households engaged in specialized production, household sideline production and some private sectors of the economy. We should never place excessive restrictions on commune members through unified management. Leading departments concerned should conscientiously help the masses consolidate, implement and perfect the responsibility system in line with the wishes of the masses.

Urgent efforts should be made to solve the problems of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in pastoral lands. We should fulfill the three-fixed forestry work in the coming winter and spring.

The circular stressed: From now on, we should focus on widely applying scientific technology in agriculture, livestock harvests. Departments of agriculture, animal

husbandry and forestry at all levels throughout the region and scientific research units should organize forces to sort out all achievements in scientific research and to arrange them by categories. We should concentrate on widely popularizing those scientific research achievements that have been tested and proved to be noticeably beneficial to increasing agricultural, forestry and livestock production.

By popularizing the responsibility system of linking technology with output, scientific and technical personnel engaged in agriculture, livestock farming and forestry can concentrate on the development of production. From now on, we should assess, reward and provide material conditions for scientific and technical personnel in accordance with their achievements in applying technology and production.

Outstanding scientific and technical personnel should vigorously be promoted and be given excellent material conditions. The wage system should be based on scales. Those who accomplish nothing or score no achievements for several years should be transferred to other working posts.

The emergency circular of the regional people's government stressed: Efforts should be made to develop a diversified economy in order to increase the income of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen and bring about prosperity as soon as possible.

Along with the development of animal husbandry, all localities should develop medium-sized and small feed-processing industries on a mass basis and make overall arrangements for those households engaged in specialized production in order to develop specialized production in rural and pastoral areas.

We should help specialized households and key households develop the diversified economy. We should provide funds and give material assistance to develop cropping, breeding and processing industries and general service trades. Specialized households and key households should work together with the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen to bring about prosperity.

CSO: 4007/67

NEI MONGGOL REPORTS RECORD LIVESTOCK INCREASE

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--A record increase of more than 11.6 million head of livestock has been registered this year in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, north China.

This was disclosed by Wang Duo, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at panel discussions during the current session of the National People's Congress.

The achievement was scored in spite of serious drought and heavy snow, he said.

He said the number of livestock in the region now totals more than 47.21 million head. Fine-strain sheep accounts for 52 percent of the total number of sheep. The region has already overfulfilled the livestock purchasing plan of the state for the year.

Wang Duo attributed the achievement to the pursuance of a series of economic policies that suit the conditions of the region. They include:

--Readjusting the proportion between agriculture and animal husbandry by laying greater stress on the latter, raising the purchasing prices of some animal products, reducing or exempting taxes on animal husbandry for a certain period of time, thus greatly encouraging the peasants and herdsmen to develop animal husbandry.

--Introducing a responsibility system in production, expanding side-line occupations and restoring private plots, animals and grassland for peasants and herdsmen. Statistics show that private animals in the pastoral areas has reached 8.44 million head, or 30 percent of the total number of livestock in these areas.

--Strengthening pasture development. Last year, the region improved the conditions of more than 1.08 million hectares of natural grassland and stored up 3.3 million tons of grass, which has helped the animals tide over the bitter winter.

Inner Mongolia ranks first in the country in the area of grassland and the number of livestock. Thanks to the development of animal husbandry, the per capita income of the herdsmen in pastoral areas reached 360 yuan in 1981. More is expected this year.

Wang Duo is confident that living standards will continue to improve with state assistance as provided for in the new constitution and in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan.

CSO: 4020/31

## BRIEFS

**AUTUMN AFFORESTATION**--As of 8 November, Nei Monggol Region had afforested 1,219,000 mu, cultivated 5,400 mu of saplings, planted 2.47 million mu of trees in rural areas and leveled 300,000 mu of land for next year's afforestation. The proportion of per capita afforested area by commune members increased from 19.8 percent in spring to 25.8 percent in autumn. [SK150429 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 82 SK]

**ANIMAL-RAISING HOUSEHOLDS**--Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has scored marked achievements in developing livestock-raising households. As of early November 1982, the 11 counties and banners of the league had over 16,600 households that had signed a contract for raising specific livestock. [SK032349 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82 SK]

**GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--As of 25 November, Hulun Buir League, Nei Monggol Region, had stored 318 million jin of grain and soybeans, overfulfilling the annual procurement tasks. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82 SK]

**XILIN GOL LEAGUE CROP STORAGE**--As of 30 November, Xilin Gol League in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region had overfulfilled its grain and oil-bearing crops procurement plans by 2.5 and 20.5 percent respectively. By the end of November, the league had procured 34.82 million jin more of grain and 21.5 million jin more of oil-bearing crops than the corresponding 1981 period. [SK042253 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82 SK]

**BEET PROCUREMENT**--As of early November, Nei Monggol Region procured 1.06 million tons of beets, topping the highest level in history. In 1982, the total beet output of our region is estimated to reach 1.1 million tons, a 30-percent increase over 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82 SK]

**CROP STORAGE**--Thanks to the institution of the responsibility system in production, Nei Monggol Region's total grain yield has set a record this year. By 15 November, the region had stored 1.3 billion jin of grain, an increase of 550 million jin over the corresponding 1981 period. Of them, 480 million jin were wheat and 530 million jin were oil-bearing seeds. [SK220134 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82 SK]



**BAYANNUR LEAGUE GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--At present, Bayannur League of Nei Monggol Region has overfulfilled its annual grain procurement task by 1.3 percent. As of 15 November, the league sold over 248 million jin of grain to the state, more than an 80 million jin increase over the corresponding 1981 period. The league also procured 199 million jin of wheat, overfulfilling its procurement plan by 65.9 percent. [SK210111 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82 SK]

**ULANQAB LEAGUE GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Region, overfulfilled its annual grain procurement task as of 12 November. This year the league's total grain output will reach 1.9 billion jin, up 10 percent over 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82 SK]

**XILIN GOL LEAGUE OIL-BEARING CROPS**--Xilin Gol League of Nei Monggol reaped a bumper harvest from its 518,000 mu of oil-bearing crops this year. The total output was 32.77 million jin, 150 percent more than 1981. So far the league has sold 13.63 million jin to the state, overfulfilling by 4.8 percent its procurement quota. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82 SK]

**XINGAN LEAGUE AFFORESTATION**--Xingan League in Nei Monggol afforested 271,000 mu this year despite serious drought, overfulfilling by 14.6 percent the state-assigned annual afforestation quota. [SK120804 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82 SK]

**GRAIN OUTPUT**--Thanks to the institution of the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol Region, has reaped bumper harvests in all crops this year. Total grain output has increased to 2.2 billion jin this year as against 1.7 billion jin in 1981. In addition, over 92 percent of production teams in the league have implemented the above-mentioned responsibility systems. [SK270235 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82 SK]

**HOHHOT MUNICIPALITY AGRICULTURE**--Hohhot Municipality, Nei Monggol Region, has overfulfilled the annual procurement tasks for grain and oil-bearing crops. As of 21 November, the municipality stored up 61.07 million jin of grain, up 18.5 percent over the corresponding 1981 period, and 6.23 million jin of oil-bearing crops, up 58.9 percent. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82 SK]

**NEI MONGGOL SUGAR BEET**--Hohhot, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Nineteen sugar refineries in China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have started production and expect to have a record beet sugar output of 120,000 tons, 20 percent more than in the last sugar refining season, local authorities reported. This year's output of beets from 66,600 hectares planted to the crop is more than 1 million tons. The output is the highest in the 30 years of beet growing in Inner Mongolia, one of China's major beet sugar producers. The People's Government of Inner Mongolia allocated 80 million yuan to expand and transform sugar refineries in the region. Thus the daily capacity of refining beet has risen from 7,000 tons to 10,000 tons. The beet output was only 380,000 tons in 1978. [Text] [OW301433 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Oct 82]

NEI MONGGOL DAIRY PRODUCTION--Hohhot, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Dairy farms in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region turned out 7,600 tons of dairy products in 1982's first 9 months, 50 percent more than the same 1981 period, according to the regional government. The local government has over the past few years encouraged individual herdsmen and collective farms to raise more milch cows by providing interest-free loans and subsidized concentrated feed. This has led to a big increase of cows. Today farmers in the Hulun Buir League alone own 22,000 cows. Fresh milk sold to the state by individual herdsmen and peasants accounted for over 50 percent of the league's total. More creameries in the region have been expanded and revamped to meet the increased milk output and raise the quality of the dairy products. In the first 4 months of this year, fine quality milk, cream, lactose and casein took up 95 percent of the regional total production. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 ,MT 30 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31

## BRIEFS

BEET, SILKWORM PRODUCTION--Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--A record beet harvest of 150,000 tons was reaped in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region this year, an increase of 2.5 times over last year, according to the regional agricultural department. The region expanded areas grown to sugar beet from nearly 3,000 hectares to about 8,500 hectares and also provided improved seed varieties for the peasants. Agrotechnicians helped by giving advice on scientific farming. Jiangsu Province has harvested 45,500 tons of silkworm cocoons this year, 13 percent more than last year, the provincial agricultural department said. Jiangsu, one of China's major cocoon producers, this year increased mulberry farms by 18,600 hectares. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 25 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31

## MEETING ON DEVELOPING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY HELD

HK240719 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Summary] An 8-day meeting held by the Qinghai Provincial People's Government for heads of prefectures and counties in pastoral areas ended in Xining on 20 November. Comrade Song Lin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province spoke at the meeting. Vice Governor Comrade Ga Bulong delivered a report on developing animal husbandry at a good pace. During the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee listened to reports and made directives on seven issues, namely the study of the 12th Party Congress documents, work style, production responsibility system in livestock breeding, the building of grasslands, evolving new breeds, cadres and religion.

The meeting pointed out: "Since the 3d Plenary Session, the general situation in pastoral areas is good, but the pastoral industry in our province is still in a state of slow development, low standard and instability. Compared with the pastoral areas in other provinces, we lag far behind in the obtaining of better economic returns. The reason is that not much improvement has been made in production conditions and ranges are not well managed and maintained and have even been badly damaged. If no prompt improvement is made in production conditions and the building of ranges, then neither the quantity nor the quality of livestock can be improved, nor can the present situation be maintained."

When discussing the construction of ranges in the next 3 years, the meeting requested that the fenced grassland area be expanded from the present 7 million mu to 9 million mu in 1985 and the artificial grassland area, from 2 million mu to 3 million mu in 1985. In addition, efforts will be made to solve the problem of drinking water for people and animals in the (Dong Chun) grassland area and to expand the usable grassland area.

CSO: 4007/67

## COMMENTARY STRESSES LIVESTOCK TURNOVER

H'240725 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Speed Up Livestock Turnover, Raise Commodity Rate of Animal Husbandry"]

[Excerpts] In promoting commodity economy in our province's pastoral areas a problem merits our attention, in particular the attention of leaders at various levels. The problem is that some of our cadres and commune members begrudge selling their livestock and like to keep them as their own property. They are unwilling to sell the livestock which should be sold. Consequently, this livestock consumes a certain amount of forage for nothing. If natural disasters hit them, then great losses will ensue.

The modern pastoral industry must be developed for a high commodity rate. If the quantity of livestock increases but the commodity rate is not raised, then neither the state nor herdsmen will benefit. In discussing the promotion of commodity production in pastoral areas, we should grasp the key point of speeding up livestock turnover. Concentrating on this point, we will be able to work steadily and make solid progress in ironing out all contradictions in this field. In considering problems such as the building and management of grasslands and evolving new breeds, we must aim at speeding up livestock turnover. Of course, in our efforts to raise the commodity rate, we must look ahead and back. We must take account of immediate and long-term interests. Not only should we improve economic results at present, but also we should think of expanded production in future. The commodity rate of livestock in our province is lower than that in other provinces. This is mainly due to the fact that ranges are not well built and managed so that the rate of livestock turnover is low. To raise the commodity rate, leaders should first and foremost change their guiding thinking, attach importance to commodity production, pool wisdom and efforts of everyone to promote livestock turnover and acquire proficiency in building grasslands and in the scientific rearing of animals.

CSO: 4007/67



QINGHAI

BRIEFS

CATTLE EXPORTS--The number of living cattle which Qinghai Province exports is on the increase. Since the beginning of last year, the province has exported some 18,400 head of living cattle to Hong Kong and earned some \$4.4 million of foreign exchange for the state. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67

## WINTER WHEAT MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE HELD

HK160931 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Summary] The provincial CPC committee and government convened a winter wheat field management experience exchange conference in Qianxian County, which closed yesterday morning. Vice Governor Bai Jinian delivered a speech at the closing meeting and put forward three points:

- "1. We should make the masses of people fully understand the harm of close planting and luxurious growth of seedlings on wheat land and further launch a campaign on winter wheat field management.
- "2. Technically, the masses must be instructed in various categories and different measures in accordance with expert instructions and in line with local conditions.
- "3. The method of on-the-spot displays should be widely applied so that the wheat field management system is popularized among all households and is converted into the conscious action of the peasants."

During the conference, wheat experts put forward their views on sparse seedlings and close seedlings after a drop in temperature:

"We should give scientific explanations to the peasants on sparse seedlings and on putting close seedlings under control. This is to ensure that wheat seedlings live through the winter, and that the sparse seedling problem can be solved easily, for an increasing number of peasants are ready to believe science. Therefore, frozen wheat field management of luxurious growth of seedlings in northern parts of the province may be temporarily postponed. The temperature in the Guangdong area is probably rising again and wheat plants seem to be growing before mid-December. So the field management of close planting and the luxurious growth of seedlings must not be relaxed because of a drop in temperature. We must seize the favorable opportunity provided before the land freezes and strive to do good job in green manuring."

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

JOINT ENTERPRISES COMPANY--The Shaanxi Provincial Agricultural Reclamation and Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial Joint Enterprises Company started recently. This company runs 12 enterprises, which include agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, commerce and supply and marketing, and 6 units, which include scientific research, culture and education and public health. The aim of the company is to take part in the business activities organized by the China Agricultural Reclamation and Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial Joint Enterprises Company, to run agricultural-industrial-commercial comprehensive business, to establish economic links with the provincial agricultural reclamation units and to mediate between commerce and supply and marketing. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82 HK]

BUMPER HARVEST--Shaanxi Province has reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Total output of grain for the whole year may amount to 17.86 billion jin, 19 percent more than last year. Of it, total output of summer grain was 8.86 billion jin, the highest record since the founding of our country. Although the area sown with autumn grain is some 1 million mu less than last year and there was more rain at the final stage, it is estimated that total output of autumn grain will be about 9 million jin. Total output of cotton may exceed 2 million dan, 60 percent more than last year. Output of oil-bearing crops, mulberries, tea, flue-cured tobacco, sugar and draft cattle this year was more than last year. [HK081409 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 7 Nov 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67

SHANDONG REAPS GOOD GRAIN, COTTON HARVESTS

OW100835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Jinan, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Shandong Province, which attracts nationwide attention for becoming China's number one cotton producer, this year reaped good harvests of both grain and cotton, according to the provincial agricultural department.

The 1982 cotton output was about 950,000 tons, more than one-fourth of China's total and 40 percent more than 1981, the department said.

This year, the area under grain was reduced by 8 percent or 530,000 hectares, which were largely given over to cotton. but grain output reached more than 23.5 million tons, still higher than last year.

Cotton production expanded rapidly in recent years. The 1979 output was only 166,500 tons. The 1980 output jumped to 537,000 tons, triple 1979's.

Other cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery and other side-line occupations also made headway.

The province registered a 9 percent growth in agricultural output value which stood at 22,900 million yuan this year. Agricultural output value rose 7.3 percent annually between 1979 and 1981.

Per capita annual income of the province's 70 million peasants is expected to reach more than 150 yuan.

The province suffered a serious drought last spring. The provincial government allocated more than 58 million yuan for irrigation projects and facilities.

CSO: 4020/31

## LETTER ON REALISTIC COMPUTATION OF INCOME

SK261256 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Letter by Yu Yongbao of Wubei commune, Laixi County: "Realistic Computation of Per Capita Income"]

[Text] The annual autumn income distribution work has begun. The masses are eager to get their share of the good harvests and enjoy the fruits of the policy. Therefore, it is incumbent on cadres at all levels to work out a distribution plan in earnest, correctly handle the relationship between the state, collective and individual and compute per capita income in a practical and realistic manner.

In previous income distributions, some cadres, influenced by "leftist" ideas and blinded by the desire to overstate per capita income, more often than not exaggerated achievements and made false reports on output figures, giving rise to the phenomenon of false accounts and deceptive per capita distribution figures. Such a practice did great damage to the interests of the peasants, imperiled the collective economy and left many evil consequences.

As far as I know, the practice of concentrating on per capita income alone still prevailed to a fair extent as late as last year. To get a round number of per capita income figure such as 180 yuan, some production teams included the grains and vegetables produced on the commune members' private plots in calculating their per capita income. Rabbits purchased by commune members from the market, as well as chickens, ducks and geese raised by them, were evaluated in terms of money and, with their purchasing costs not deducted, counted as their per capita income. Consequently, what the commune members got were "dud checks." A production brigade made it by hook or by crook in achieving a per capita distribution of 200 yuan. However, immediately after the distribution the brigade found itself totally wanting in production funds and had to procure loans to finance spring farming. A few production teams went so far as to borrow money from banks for autumn distributions. As a result, their liabilities increased, the public accumulation dropped and the collective economy became a mere skeleton.

Why did the abovementioned phenomenon arise? First, a few vain [word indistinct] cadres wanted to gain a "reputation" by telling lies and enhance their social status by increasing "per capita income." Second, some leadership did not pay



attention to investigation and research and relied solely on the reported figures to evaluate whether the job was well done and whether the achievements were big or small. This inspired people to resort to deception and unscrupulously overstate per capita income.

Onesided, blinded pursuit of per capita income is very harmful. Many of us have suffered from the bitter consequences of the "practice of boasting and exaggeration" prevailing in the late 1950s. During the "Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and Jiang Qing inflicted wounds on the country, the party and the people by means of boasts, lies and deceptions. The memory is still deep. We must earnestly bear in mind this lesson of history.

Everyone of us communist party members and cadres should be an honest person, honest in word and in deed. We should always respect the truth, set the interests of the people and the party above everything else and report our situation as it is to the higher level. It is hoped that leadership at all levels will improve its style of work and conduct meticulous investigation and research. It is necessary to work out this year's autumn distribution plan by seeking truth from facts and honestly report every figure. This is also an important aspect of conscientiously improving the party's workstyle.

CSO: 4007/67

## USING RURAL ENERGY RESOURCES URGED

SK211209 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Accelerate the Exploitation and Utilization of Rural Energy Resources"]

[Text] Energy poses a big problem in the modernization of agriculture. In his report to the 12th CPC Congress Comrade Hu Yaobang regarded the energy problem as a strategic priority for economic development. Rational exploitation and utilization of rural energy resources is an important task facing us. At present waste of rural energy resources is colossal. Stalks are usually burned as fuel without being fully utilized. Because compost made of stalks was not returned to the farmland to regulate the chemical and physical functions of the soil and increase the soil's organic matter, land productivity dropped and production was adversely affected. Meanwhile, with the decrease in farmland and the increase in the demands for animal feed, it becomes increasingly difficult to solve the rural energy shortage by relying on [word indistinct] and stalks alone. Therefore, a solution to the rural energy problem is indeed an important undertaking that cannot be neglected.

To solve this problem we should, first of all, accelerate the exploitation of energy resources and make full use of biological energy. Being regenerative energy, biological energy requires little investment, yields quick results and has multiple uses. Take marsh gas. It can be used for cooking and illuminating and its waste residue can be used as fertilizer. Now the province has 600,000 marsh gas pits. If we accelerate the development of these pits and pay adequate attention to quality, by the end of the century we will have built 14 million marsh gas pits which will provide 50 percent of the energy supplies needed by rural areas.

Second, we should develop fuel forests. Fuel forests, after being planted, can be used for many years. Besides this, rural areas should also actively study and develop new energy resources. Our province abounds with hydropower potentials, solar energy, wind power and tidal power. The hydropower resources alone, if converted into electricity, amount to 440,000 kw. Many localities in the countryside have begun to utilize small-scale hydropower resources and solar energy and have opened up broad horizons for studying and developing new energy resources.

In solving the rural energy problem, efforts should be made to combine exploitation with conservation and pay attention to improving economic efficiency. We hope that industrial departments will provide rural areas more advanced electricity- and coal-saving equipment and machinery for utilizing rural energy sources. Commune and brigade-run enterprises should develop more products which require low energy consumption and whose production does not require them to scramble for raw materials with large enterprises. Provided we combine various methods, increase energy resources and reduce consumption, we stand a very good chance of success in solving the rural energy problem.

CSO: 4007/67

SHANDONG RADIO ON STOPPING BUILDING HOUSES ON FARMLAND

SK200947 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Stop the Trend of Building Houses on Cultivated Land"]

[Excerpts] Recently the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council called on all localities to bring the situation of building houses on cultivated land under strict control and resolutely stop the trend that cadres take the lead in building houses on cultivated land.

In order to implement the guidelines of the directive, the provincial construction commission held a special meeting to work out specific measures urging all localities to stop rural housing construction from overrunning farmland in the next few years. A conscientious investigation should be conducted on rural housing construction. Those units and individuals that arbitrarily build houses on cultivated land should be dealt with severely.

At present we should attach prime importance to stopping the unhealthy trend of building houses on rural cultivated land. All relevant departments throughout the province and the broad masses of the people and cadres in rural areas should be mobilized immediately to resolutely put an end to activities that overrun farmland for housing construction, that violate the relevant regulations on land for housing construction formulated by the state and the provincial, prefectural and county governments at all levels. In line with the demands of the party Central Committee, those units and individuals that violate the regulations should be severely investigated and handled.

Following thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and organizational work, we should widely publicize the relevant policies of the state and the stipulations of the law among cadres and the masses and formulate realistic plans for rural housing construction with a view to enthusiastically helping peasants solve problems in housing construction.

So long as leaders at all levels attach great importance to conscientiously economizing every inch of land, and party-member cadres set examples for cadres and the masses in this goal, the unhealthy trend of building houses on farmland will certainly be stopped.

CSO: 4007/67

## BAI RUBING PARTICIPATES IN AFFORESTATION LABOR

SK140414 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On 13 November, over 500,000 civilians and army men in the provincial capital Jinan participated in the communist voluntary labor day activities to carry out winter afforestation and environmental sanitation work. They heightened their spirit, and worked together with one heart to plant 1,500 trees, sweep some 3,000 streets and lanes and remove over 10,000 tons of trash in a day, thus cleaning up some 3,000 unsanitary places and enabling the city to have a great change in appearance.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wang Jinshan, Xu Leijiang, Zhao Feng, Lin Ping, Chen Lei, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Wang Zhe and Zhang Weicen; responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Chen Renhong, (Zhang Feng), (Li Suiying), (Pan Qiqi), (Xu Zhongyu) and (Xu Chunyang), responsible comrades of Jinan Municipality including Wei Jianyi, (Zhang Jun), (Li Ke), (Chen Baoxi) and (Xu Zhenjie), led some 1,500 office cadres and PLA commanders and fighters in afforestation labor at north (Dongyi) road in the eastern suburban area of Jinan Municipality on the morning of 13 November.

The broad masses of cadres from various municipal organizations, PLA units stationed locally, plants, schools and neighborhoods also participated in environmental sanitation work in the designated areas where the sanitation responsibilities were fixed by contract. Some 80 department and bureau directors of provincial-level organs led office cadres in cleanups of their office surroundings. Some 10,000 commanders and fighters of the Jinan PLA units also took to the streets to remove trash and to participate in serve-the-people activities along with the masses.

CSO: 4007/67



## BRIEFS

DIVERSION WORKS--Shandong Province has successfully completed the project to divert Huanghe water to Tianjin. The daily amount of water delivered to Tianjin reaches over 8 million cubic meters. [SK170225 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82 SK]

COTTON OUTPUT--Jinan, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Shandong reaps good cotton harvests this year with cotton output increasing by a big margin over 1981 production. By 25 October, the province procured 10,390,000 dan of new cotton from the producers and overfulfilled the procurement plan by 1,230,000 dan. This year's cotton procurement was some 5 million dan larger than procurement in the same period in 1981. [OW150209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 26 Oct 82 OW]

GINNED COTTON PROCUREMENT--As of 7 November, Shandong Province had procured 13,218,000 dan of ginned cotton, a 168,000 dan increase over 1981. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--It is estimated that this year Shandong Province will harvest 18 million dan of cotton on 20 million mu of lands, an increase of over 5 million dan over 1981. As of 10 October, the province had procured 9.22 million dan of cotton, a 95.6 percent increase over that of the corresponding 1982 period [as printed]. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 p 1 SK]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Since the third plenum, Shandong Province's Dezhou Prefecture has scored achievements in agricultural production. Comparing 1978 with 1981, the agricultural income of the prefecture showed a 1.3-fold increase and reached 1,326 million yuan, grain output increased from 3,025 million to 3,423 million jin, cotton output increased from 398,000 to 3,390,000 dan and oil crops rose from 22 million to 43 million jin. [SK101127 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 1 SK]

GRAIN, PEANUT OUTPUTS--Taian Prefecture, Shandong Province, has successfully fulfilled its 1982 grain and peanut procurement plans. By 10 November, the prefecture had procured over 470 million jin of grain and over 29 million jin of shelled peanuts and had them stored well. The prefecture prefulfilled its grain procurement plan by over 20 days and peanut plan, by over 1 month. [SK160142 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82 SK]

COTTON, GRAIN HARVESTS--In 1982, Shandong Province's Liaocheng Prefecture reaped bumper cotton harvests. It is expected that the prefecture will harvest 4.5 million dan of cotton this year, an increase of about 1 million dan over 1981. As of 21 November, the prefecture had sold 3.66 million dan of ginned cotton. This year, the prefecture harvested 2,580 million jin of grain, showing an increase of 110 million jin over that of 1981. This year, the prefecture earned 560 million yuan from diversified economy, a 100-percent increase over 1978. The prefecture's annual agricultural output value in 1982 reached 1,820 million yuan, an increase of more than 200 percent over 1978. [SK270711 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 82 SK]

SUBMARINE CABLE--The first 35,000-volt submarine cable of Shandong Province was completed and went into operation on 31 October. The submarine cable is between Penglai and Changdao counties, the latter being an island county that is the last county in the province to be merged into the Shandong power grid. The four-wire cable is 11 km long with a total weight of 660 tons. It was especially designed by the Shanghai cable plant for transmitting electricity to offshore islands of our country. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

GRAIN HARVEST--This year, Shandong Province harvested 47 billion jin of grain, a 1 billion jin increase over 1981. [SK050340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 82 SK]

LINQING COUNTY COTTON HARVEST--Linqing County, Shandong Province, has reaped a bumper harvest on its 500,000 mu of cotton fields with per-mu yield reaching 130 jin and total output 650,000 dan, a record. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 82 SK]

SHANDONG AFFORESTATION PROGRESS--Jinan, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--The spring-summer tree-planting drive this year has added to Shandong Province more than 48,000 hectares of afforested hilly land, 28,000 hectares of nurseries, 210 million trees along roadsides and around houses and 165,000 hectares of windbreaks bordering fields, according to a recent provincial forestry conference. The province now has a total of 1.4 million hectares of afforested land, 2.4 million hectares of farmland shelter belts, and 480,000 hectares interplanted with date and tung-oil trees, in addition to 240,000 hectares of fruit trees. The afforestation campaign over the past years has increased the forest cover in the province to 9.2 percent as against 1.9 percent some thirty years ago. The three have not only diminished soil erosion and provided fruits and fuel, but also increased provincial timber reserves to 26 million cubic meters. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 7 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31

## URGENT MEETING HELD ON FOREST DESTRUCTION

HK130526 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial People's Government recently held an urgent conference in Taiyuan on curbing indiscriminate lumbering. The meeting pointed out: The evil wind of indiscriminate lumbering has been curbed in some places in the province in the past 2 years. However, in many places it has never been arrested. This particularly applies to Jishan, Fangshan, Shenchì, Fanshi and Hongtong counties, where forest destruction has tended to spread and develop.

The problems aired at this meeting showed: "Large tracts of state forest have been seized and cut down in these places. In some places there is not one tree left. Apart from brazenly seizing and looting the forests, some people even savagely beat up forestry protection and public security personnel, heaving in an extremely arrogant fashion."

The meeting pointed out: "The leading cadres in these counties have long lacked sufficient understanding of the gravity of indiscriminate lumbering there and have paid no attention to it. Some have even protected and connived at those who engage in it. In addition the law enforcement departments there have failed to enforce the law. In particular, they have failed to effectively handle certain major and important cases. For instance the instance of tree-fellers in Jishan County beating up Xiangning County forestry protection and public security personnel, which occurred in April, was not handled for a long time. In counties where some cases have been dealt with, only the ordinary masses and not the grassroots cadres have been punished. As a result, many grassroots cadres have become still more bold in directing or personally leading people up the mountains to engage in indiscriminate lumbering. In addition, certain forestry management departments have failed to carry out regulations and engaged in embezzlement. For instance, the Fangshan County Forestry Bureau has long engaged in illegal activities in lumbering, sales, transport and so on. This has intensified forest destruction."

Vice Governor Wu Guangtang stressed at the meeting: "We must seriously implement the urgent instructions of the Central Committee and State Council and immediately arrest the destruction of forests. Specifically, the whole party must get

mobilized to take comprehensive measures to deal with the problem. In particular, the county party and government leaders must take the lead in implementing the spirit of the urgent central instructions and mobilize the forces of all sectors to publicize them deeply and extensively among the masses." It is essential to cultivate an excellent social mood of planting, cherishing and protecting trees. Appropriate punishment must be meted out to units and individuals engaged in indiscriminate lumbering. The management departments must improve and systematize their work. Party and government leaders must take concrete and effective steps to immediately curb the evil trend of forest destruction.

CSO: 4007/67

## WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION URGED

SK071115 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Lifeblood of Mountainous Area Construction"]

[Excerpts] In our province, 60 percent of the land suffers from soil erosion. In eroded areas, only by making consistent efforts in water and soil conservation to protect soil, fertility and water, can agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production be greatly developed and culture, education, public health and transportation be promoted. Water and soil conservation is the lifeblood of economic development in mountainous areas and is the most important capital construction in these areas.

The purpose of checking soil erosion is to properly utilize water and soil resources and make land yield economic benefits. In view of our current actual situation, we should emphasize two tasks in order to achieve a good ecological cycle in our province's vast mountainous areas within a short period of time. First, we should deeply turn up the soil and improve land through farmland improvement projects, engage in scientific farming and turn our farmland into high- and stable-yield farmland so as to guarantee grain production. Second, we should sign various specialized contracts for improving rivulet basins and, in line with specific local conditions, develop diversified production, such as forestry, fruit, mulberry, tussah cocoon and medicinal herb production, plaiting industry and breeding so as to promote water and soil conservation work and enable mountainous areas to become prosperous at an early date.

Water and soil conservation is a great task for improving mountains and rivers, stopping poverty, achieving prosperity and benefiting the coming generations. All our party committees and governments should regard this task as an important component of mountainous area construction, further emancipate their minds, do their work boldly, fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants, organize and coordinate financial, material and manpower resources of all departments and create a new situation in water and soil conservation work.

CSO: 4007/67

## BRIEFS

**YANBEI PREFECTURE FARM OUTPUT**--Yanbei Prefecture, Shanxi Province, had an all-round good harvest of its 10 million mu of crops. Total grain output topped 2 billion jin, up 32.6 percent over the good harvest year of 1981. Output in four of the prefecture's 12 counties--Ying, Suo, Huiyuan and Yanggao--surpassed 200 million jin. Output of the prefecture's 1.27 million mu of oil-bearing crops was 116.54 million jin, an increase of 97 percent over the best amount on record. Some 164,000 tons of sugarbeets were reaped on 130,000 mu of land, up 72 percent over 1981. The prefecture's income from collective agriculture is expected to reach 490 million yuan, up 53 percent over 1981; per capita distribution for the collectives is expected to be 143 yuan, an increase of 65 yuan over 1981. [SK210114 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1 SK]

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION**--Over the past 3 years Shanxi Province, in addition to arterials, has had 1,890 km of highways built by counties and communes, of which 579 km are up to the standards of fourth-grade highways. Some 280 km of asphalt roads, 75 large and medium-sized bridges with a total length of 3,906 meters and 14 tunnels with a total length of 1,637 meters have been constructed in that period. The province's 1982 plan for rebuilding 1,875 km of highways has by and large been completed. The plan for constructing 21 large and medium-sized bridges with a total length of 1,990 meters has been virtually completed. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 2 SK]

**JINNANDONG PREFECTURE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION**--Jinnandong Prefecture, in Shanxi Province, has actively mobilized people in the prefecture to build highways to improve traffic in mountainous areas. In the past year or so, construction on 118 highways with a total length of 1,248 km has begun, of which 85, with a total length of 1,004 km, have been completed and open to traffic. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 2 SK]

**SHANXI COTTON PROCUREMENT**--By 25 October Shanxi Province had procured 547,000 dan of ginned cotton, fulfilling 42 percent of the plan. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1 SK]

**PINGLU COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT**--Pinglu County, Shanxi Province, has reaped a bumper grain harvest this year. According to statistics, the 119.3 million jin of grain and 10.06 million jin of oil-bearing seeds. Thanks to the bumper harvest resulting from the enactment of production responsibility systems, the county has scored a per capita income of 194 yuan this year, compared with only 20.1 yuan in 1978. Meanwhile, it is expected the county will hand over 15 million jin of grain and 1.5 million jin of oil-bearing seeds to the state this year. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 1 SK]



BUMPER COTTON HARVEST--Shanxi Province has reaped a bumper cotton harvest this year. By 20 November, the province had procured some 131 million jin of new ginned cotton, which accounted for some 100 percent of the state annual quota and was some 200 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82 HK]

YUNCHENG PREFECTURE COTTON HARVEST--This year Yuncheng Prefecture, Shanxi Province, has reaped a good harvest on 1.97 million mu of cotton fields. Total yield of ginned cotton will reach 1.07 million dan and that of marketable cotton will reach 1 million dan. [SK271245 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

YANBEI PREFECTURE OIL-BEARING SEEDS--Yanbei Prefecture, Shanxi Province, has reaped a bumper harvest on 1.13 million mu of oil-bearing seeds fields. Total output has reached 114.49 million jin, an increase of 93.5 percent over 1978. [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese [no date and page given]

CSO: 4007/67

## NOTICE ON 'INDISCRIMINATE' TREE-FELLING DISCUSSED

HK300159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and government issued a circular on 16 November on implementing the urgent central instructions on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling. The circular pointed out: "Indiscriminate tree-felling has never ceased in some places in the province. In a few places, this practice is even growing more and more rampant. The main reason for this is that the party and government leading organs concerned lack sufficient understanding of the importance of illegal destruction of forests and fail to deal effective blows at it. Some even ignore the matter completely and let things go their own way."

The circular demanded that party committees and government throughout the province seriously study and resolutely implement the urgent central instructions, put a stop to the evil practice of indiscriminate tree-felling and create a new situation in forestry. The circular made the following points:

1. Party committees and government must seriously check on whether indiscriminate tree-felling has been halted. All forest farms, communes and brigades must carry out this check. Cases discovered must be severely dealt with immediately, in the appropriate way.
2. The key to curbing indiscriminate tree-felling lies in the cadres. The cadres, CPC and CYL members must set an example for the masses in observing the law and caring for the forests, and also wage resolute struggle against destruction of forests. Forest destruction cases involving cadres, especially leading cadres, must be severely dealt with.
3. Stabilize the mountain and forest rights and implement the forestry responsibility systems. This is a fundamental measures for curbing indiscriminate tree-felling. This work must be completed and forestry rights certificates issued by yearend.
4. Forestry management work must be strengthened. The procedures for cutting down state-owned and collective trees must be strictly followed. No trees may be cut without permission. Timber free markets may not be opened in forest area counties and communes and in areas bordering forests, and those that have been opened must be closed.
5. The urgent central instructions must be publicized with great fanfare, to ensure that everyone knows them.

CSO: 4007/67

## SICHUAN NPC DEPUTY ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW060843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)—Li Linzhi, a deputy from Sichuan Province to the National People's Congress, said here today that the adoption of a responsibility system has been key to the rapid development of China's rural economy in recent years.

Now a vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Li Linzhi worked for 15 years as vice governor of Sichuan in charge of agricultural work.

He told XINHUA that under the responsibility system, collectively-owned land is apportioned among working groups or peasant households, who will work the land in line with the requirements of the state plan, deliver a fixed amount of their products to the state and the collective as is laid down in the contracts they have signed with their collective, and keep the rest of their output. Land remains the property of the collective.

Li Linzhi said this system has given the initiative to the peasants and encouraged them to display their ability to the fullest.

Since the system was introduced on a trial basis in 1978, first in some places, he said, Sichuan's grain output has increased every year and is expected to reach 37 million tons this year, or six percent more than 1981.

Before coming here to attend the National People's Congress, Li Linzhi visited four counties in Sichuan. He found in every household a sizable store of surplus grain. "Cats have become a most welcome animal among the peasants, because the grain storage is drawing an increasing number of mice," he said.

A sample survey of 125 rural production teams in Sichuan shows that the average income for each person there in 1981 was 221 yuan, nearly double that of 1978 or 2.5 times the annual average for the 20 years from 1957 to 1976.

In 1981, Li Linzhi said, each peasant of these production teams consumed an average of 254.5 kg of grain, 15.75 kg of meat, and 2.55 kg of wine.

Meanwhile, total savings deposits throughout Sichuan's rural areas last year were 4.6 times the 1978 figure.

More than ever before, he said, the peasants are eager to improve their farming technique through the study of science.

Sichuan is one of the first provinces in China to introduce the responsibility system in farm production. Since they are now free to arrange their time and work, many peasant households have found time to undertake more side occupations, such as raising poultry or weaving straw mats. Gradually, some of these households began doing such jobs full time. Their skill and efficiency has given them higher income. In Wenjiang Prefecture, some 100 households earned an average income of about 10,000 yuan last year.

Though such households now account only for 8 percent of the total number of peasant households in the prefecture, Li Linzhi said, they represent an embryo of specialized commodity production, which will further invigorate the rural economy.

As production develops, he continued, specialized households have begun joining hands on a voluntary basis to expand production in such areas as bee keeping and flower planting.

"This development is inevitable, because it conforms to the objective laws of economics," Li Linzhi said.

CSO: 4020/31

## BRIEFS

**WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION**--A Sichuan provincial conference on water and soil conservation was held in Pujiang County from 4 to 9 December. The meeting studied and conveyed the spirit of the fourth national conference on this topic, introduced the experiences of Pujiang and Suining Counties, and discussed and amended the provincial regulations on water and soil conservation. The meeting held: "Sichuan has scored a certain degree of success in water and soil conservation work. However, due to the influence of leftist ideology together with errors in work, forests and vegetation have been seriously damaged, resulting in extremely serious soil erosion in many places. Major flood disasters have occurred in the past 2 years. Failure to grasp water and soil conservation well was one of the reasons for this. Hence, water and soil conservation is indeed a lifeline in construction in mountain and hilly areas, a fundamental measure for harnessing the rivers, and a major aspect of tidying up the land." The meeting demanded that the cadres and masses seriously study and implement the provisions in the new constitution on protecting the ecological environment and natural resources, and strictly adhere to the regulations on water and soil conservation promulgated by the State Council. Departments concerned must closely cooperate to formulate local water and soil conservation plans and also be responsible for carrying them out. The province should strive to change its ecological environment from a vicious to a benign cycle within 10 years. [HK100321 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 82]

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**--The provincial statistics bureau estimates that Sichuan has reaped another bumper harvest this year, for the sixth time since the "gang of four" were smashed. Despite a reduction in the sown area of 2 million mu, total grain output is expected to show a new record by reaching 74 billion jin, an increase of 5.3 billion jin over last year. Total rice output is estimated at 35.4 billion jin, an increase of 2.6 billion jin over last year. Wheat production was 12.7 billion jin, an increase of 2.4 billion jin over last year. The biggest production increases were recorded in Mianyang, Nanchong, Neijiang and Wenjiang prefectures, which were hit by severe natural disasters last year. The province scored relatively great increases in industrial crop production, except for cotton, jute and bluish dogbane, the planned sowing areas of which were cut. According to statistics, silk cocoon production reached 1.93 million dan, 7.4 percent higher than last year. Tea output may reach 68,000 dan, a rise of 4.3 percent. The number of pigs at yearend is expected to be about 50.5 million, an increase of 0.5 percent over the same time last year. Total agricultural output value is estimated to show a rise of 1.8 billion yuan--8.5 percent--over last year. [HK020411 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Dec 82]

JOINT VENTURES DEVELOP--Agricultural-commercial joint ventures in Sichuan Province have developed vigorously. By the end of August, some 130 county supply and marketing cooperatives throughout the province had begun developing agricultural-commercial joint ventures. About 140,000 production teams and specialized groups, some 550,000 specialized households and commune members' sideline households and some 630 commune and brigade enterprises and other production and management units have taken part in agricultural-commercial joint ventures, which now produce fruit, tea, draft cattle, lacquer, bamboo, poultry, fish, mushrooms, pepper and vegetables and process cotton, tinned food, brews and building materials. Through this transformation, production, supply and sale of agricultural and sideline products can be even better coordinated. [HK100532 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/67



## TIANJIN

### BRIEFS

**WATER PROVISIONS**--On 1 November the (Weishan) sluice gate in Liaocheng Prefecture of Shandong Province was lifted 15 days ahead of schedule to deliver Huang He water to Tianjin. According to plans for this autumn and winter, Huang He water is to be delivered to Tianjin from the (Weishan) sluice gate in Liaocheng Prefecture and the (Panzhuang) sluice gate in Dezhou Prefecture of Shandong Province beginning 15 November. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

**FORAGE INDUSTRY**--Tianjin has made rapid progress in the forage industry. Over the past 3 years, the output and sales volume of mixed feed have increased at an average rate of 71.6 percent annually. Three years ago, the municipal annual production capacity of forage was 32 million jin. By the end of September 1982, Tianjin had 11 medium-sized mixed feed plants. Their annual production capacity was from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. By the end of this year, Tianjin's total production capacity of mixed feed will reach 130 million jin. Three years hence, Tianjin will have 25 medium-sized mixed feed plants and the total annual production capacity will reach 500 million jin. [SK040252 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 29 Oct 82 SK]

**GRAIN OUTPUT**--Combatting 3 consecutive years of droughts, Tianjin city reaped good harvests of grains, cotton and oil-bearing crops. The city's total grain output is approximately 2.4 billion jin, registering an increase of nearly 20 percent over the 1981 figure. The total cotton output is expected to be 9.14 million jin, doubling the 1981 figure. The total output of oil-bearing crops is 84 million jin, showing an increase in per-unit output. The city's total agricultural output is estimated to be approximately 2 billion yuan, a 7-percent increase over 1981. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Dec 82 SK]

**RURAL ECONOMY**--The rural economy is growing more and more prosperous in Ninghe County, Tianjin Municipality. Ninghe County has reaped bumper harvests in grain, cotton and oil-bearing seeds this year despite serious drought. Grain output totals 250 million jin, an increase of 24 percent over 1981. Output of ginned cotton totals 2.45 million jin and per-unit yield averages 70 jin, a record high. Although the acreage sown to oil-bearing seeds decreased this year, total output still holds the record. It is estimated that total agricultural output value will increase by 16 percent over 1981. This year each peasant owns 937 jin of grain, up 91 jin over 1981. Per capita income will reach 300 yuan, up 70 yuan over 1981. A half of the 60,000 peasant households will have over 1,000 yuan of income. Savings deposits of peasants total 11 million yuan, up 28 percent over 1981. Over the past few years, peasants throughout the county have built 104,000 new houses, accounting for one-third of the total. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Nov 82 SK]

## CIRCULAR ON CURBING TREE-FELLING ISSUED

HK190337 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and government issued a circular on 15 November on implementing the urgent instructions of the Central Committee and State Council on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling.

The circular said: "Since implementing the State Council's urgent circular and the decision of the Central Committee and State Council on a number of questions in protecting the forests and developing forestry, instances of destroying forests for reclaiming land for agriculture or grazing and large-scale indiscriminate tree-felling have been basically curbed. However, the problem of indiscriminate tree-felling remains very serious in some places. There are still problems of failure to observe the forestry protection laws or strictly enforce them, and illegalities and anomalies in timber management. The main reason is that the party and government leaders in some places lack sufficient understanding of the importance of forestry. They hold that as forest rights are not owned by the local authorities, it is no business of those authorities if the forests suffer destruction. Others say, the forest is growing here, and it is natural to cut it down and use it. Hence, they do nothing about indiscriminate tree-felling and illegal elements and speculate in timber. As a result, incidents of forest destruction are tending to spread and develop in some major forestry areas. Unless we take urgent action to deal with these problems, trees that have taken a century to grow will be destroyed in a moment and irreparable damage will be done." The circular, therefore, made the following points:

1. Party committees and government at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of implementing the urgent instructions of the Central Committee and State Council. This particularly applies to county CPC committees and governments. Forestry protection work must be strengthened. No matter who owns the forest rights, the local party and government, especially the county CPC committees and governments, have the responsibility to protect and look after the forests. If they fail to do so, the upper-level party committees and governments must investigate the responsibilities of the county leaders.
2. Party discipline inspection departments, the public security departments, procuratorates and courts, and the industry and commerce administrative departments must cooperate with forestry departments in investigating cases of destruction of forests and speculation in timber. Speedy and severe punishment must be dealt out.

3. Do a proper job of defining forest rights, private forest tracts, and forestry responsibility systems. This work should be completed this winter and next spring.

4. Strengthen unified timber management and transport work.

5. Forestry departments must work out plans for closing the mountains to facilitate afforestation and protect the forests.

The circular said: The regional CPC committee and government have decided to dispatch work teams to inspect the implementation of the urgent central instructions in key parts of Xinjiang. The local party committees and governments must cooperate with these teams and help them in their work.

CSO: 4007/67

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INCREASE NOTED

OW130946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Urumqi, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--Xinjiang, one of China's five major pastoral areas, reports a record production of animal meat and other animal products this year.

According to the regional government, as of October 31 this year the region purchased 32,000 tons of meat, 15.8 percent more than the same period last year; 20,000 tons of wool for textile industry, 15 percent increase. In the same time the region exported 150,000 hides, 79 percent increase; 198 tons of cashmere, 32 percent increase; and 19 tons of camel hair, 19 percent increase.

Xinjiang had at the end of the 1982 stockbreeding year (July 1, 1981-June 30, 1982) 34.5 million head of livestock--a record and 1.54 million head or 4.68 percent more than last stockbreeding year. As of June 30, the region had 9.5 million young horses, cattle, camels and sheep, a 3.01-percent increase in the survival rate above 1981.

The regional government said livestock production in Xinjiang has gone up averagely by 4.5 percent each year since 1978 as a result of the new policies that benefit herders, and scientific methods of raising livestock.

Herders in Altay Prefecture have improved the variety of sheep and shortened the period of rearing. As of October 20, the prefecture had sold to the state 5,000 tons of meat, fulfilling the annual quota ahead of schedule.

Encouraged by the new policies, herders in the region have raised more domestic animals for personal needs. The region has 9.24 million head of privately owned livestock this year, an increase of 90 percent above 1978.

To raise more livestock, herders have increased the percentage of dams in the total livestock from 43.2 in 1978 to 45.7 last year. There were 12.93 million dams in the region last year, 20.8 percent more than in 1978.

Xinjiang has 80 million hectares of grassland, of which 50 million hectares or one-fourth of the nation's total can be used to feed domestic animals. Livestock raising in Xinjiang ranks second in the country, next to Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

## XINJIANG'S AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY MAKE ADVANCES

OW151255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Urumqi, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--China's western-most Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region expects a bigger grain crop this year than last, despite inclement weather and natural disasters while cotton and sugarbeet production grew 30 percent and 35 percent.

The region also reports a record number of domestic animals, 29 million, on its vast pasture lands.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Regional Party Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, announced the figures Thursday at a conference commending organisations and individuals for contributions to unity among the region's nationalities.

Other achievements he cited for 1982's first nine months include an industrial output value of 3.19 billion yuan, an 8 percent increase from the same period last year, a 2 percent increase in capital construction and good returns in regional financial revenue.

Wang Enmao said the region, with the biggest single administrative area in China, has a bright future because of the work of the past 32 years. He said the region has modern factories and enterprises, producing iron and steel, machinery, coal, electricity, chemical products, cement, nonferrous metal, textiles, paper and other manufactured goods. Xinjiang's industrial have been marketed both nationwide and abroad. [sentence as received]

Wang said the region's 1981 industrial output value was 41.25 times the 1949 figure, while that of agriculture and animal husbandry was 5.33 times, with grain output 4.6 times higher and the number of domestic animals 2.7 times.

Along with development of production and transportation, he said, the region has 903 hospitals, 18.8 times the 1949 figure, and 12 colleges and institutes enrolling 7,900 students.

Wang said Xinjiang is appropriate for industry, agriculture and animal husbandry because of its size, one-sixth of China, and its resources. He called

on the region's residents to turn it into a major supplier of cotton, sugar-beet, melon, fruit and domestic animals.

Rich coal and petroleum deposits he said, could make Xinjiang (one) of China's great energy bases by the end of this century.

CSO: 4020/31



## BRIEFS

XINJIANG AGROTECHNIQUE TESTING CENTER--Urumqi, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--Construction has been completed for a modern, multi-purpose agrotechnique testing center in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, XINHUA Learned today. The central laboratory under the Xinjiang Regional Academy of Agricultural Sciences is designed to conduct 250,000 tests a year in the fields of soil science, prevention and control of plant diseases and pests, plant physiology and biochemistry, the seed and animal breeding, according to regional authorities. This is the biggest of its kind in northwest China. The laboratory, equipped with up-to-date facilities, was started with investment from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. A Yugoslav scientific research institute contributed technical advanced in accordance with a Sino-Yugoslav scientific and technical cooperation agreement. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 9 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/31

## BRIEFS

NEWLY PROSPERING COMMUNE--According to reports by XIZANG RIBAO, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, while conducting investigations in Biru County, paid a special visit to the cadres and commune members of the (Mengqing) commune, which shook off poverty in 2 years and changed rapidly from poverty to prosperity. He encouraged them to try their best to become even more prosperous in the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. The (Mengqing) commune used to be the poorest commune in Biru County. By 1980, the commune members owed debts totaling some 19,700 yuan. In order to change this situation, the Nagqu Prefectural CPC Committee, the Biru County CPC Committee and the district CPC committee sent one work group after another to improve work there, but no marked results were obtained. In October 1980, the (Mengqing) commune implemented the production responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levies. This inspired the commune members with the hope of becoming well-off. Their enthusiasm for labor as masters of the commune became higher than ever before. Last year, with the efforts of all the commune members, the average output of the 1,312 mu of contracted land for grain crops in the commune was 159 jin, 13 percent higher than the average output in normal years since the commune was set up. The commune's income from sideline production totaled over 39,000 yuan, some 70 percent more than in 1980. The total income of the commune was 61 percent more than in 1980. Per capita income was 167.89 yuan, which exceeded the average level of the whole county. [Excerpts] [HK1003]3 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82]

CSO: 4007/67

## MEETING CALLS FOR CURBING TREE-FELLING

HK061230 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Summary] Yesterday evening the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a telephone conference on seriously implementing the urgent instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling. The conference put forward measures to curb indiscriminate tree-felling and stressed eliminating the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate tree-felling.

(Liu Shusheng), deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Zhang Yun, provincial CPC committee Standing Committee member and vice governor, spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out: "Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the instruction on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have organized seven work groups, which have gone to 11 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties, to conduct supervision and inspections and to help them implement the urgent instruction. In coordination with them, political and legal departments at the provincial level have stepped up investigation and dealing with cases of damaging trees. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties have also implemented the instruction, taken various forms to conduct publicity and education in grassroots units, organized forces to deal with cases of damaging trees and taken some necessary measures to curb indiscriminate tree-felling."

In prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities, including Kunming, Qujing and Honghe, and in counties, including Fumin, Lianghe and Fuyuan, leaders have attached importance to the work of curbing indiscriminate tree-felling, worked quickly and taken vigorous measures. Fumin County has basically eliminated the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate tree-felling. "However, judging from the situation of the whole province, the serious situation of indiscriminate tree-felling and of damaging forests has not been completely eliminated, old cases of damaging forests have not been thoroughly investigated and dealt with and new cases of damaging forests have occurred. Free timber markets in many places have not yet been closed down. Lumbering which is not being done in a planned way or is done beyond quotas still continues. Some places have not meted out severe punishments or have not struck vigorous enough blows in cases of apparent sabotage of forests in some places."

The conference stressed that in implementing the urgent instruction, a pressing matter at the moment is to immediately and resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate tree-felling. "In counties where this unhealthy trend cannot be curbed, the responsibility of county CPC committee secretaries, county heads and leaders at the upper levels must be investigated and affixed."

To seriously implement the urgent instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on curbing indiscriminate tree-felling, in light of the actual situation of the province, the conference put forward the following demands:

1. CPC committees and governments at all levels must further deepen their understanding, unify their thinking, seriously inspect the situation in implementing the urgent instruction some time ago and, in light of the existing problems, take vigorous measures to implement the urgent instruction and the spirit of the circular of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government.
2. In the course of implementing the urgent instruction, all places must completely deal with the cases of sabotage of forests. In coordination with each other, public security organs, procuratorates, courts and industrial, commercial and forestry departments must immediately go into action and severely and quickly deal with the serious cases, particularly those who are still sabotaging forests.
3. It is necessary to do well in fixing rights of forests, fixing private forests and fixing the forestry production responsibility system. In places where the "three fixes in forestry" have or have not been completed, those who have not lumbered in a planned way or have lumbered beyond their quotas must immediately stop lumbering and make written reports to the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government. The timber lumbered above their quotas must be purchased by the provincial forestry department in a unified way and the profits from these sales must all be earmarked as provincial afforestation funds. All free timber markets must be closed down immediately. No units or individuals are allowed to buy or sell timber illegally; otherwise, they will be punished for violating the law of forests.
4. It is imperative to do well in preventing hill fires.
5. CPC committees and governments at all levels must grasp the implementation of the urgent instruction as a current major task and regard the protection of forests and the development of forestry as a long-term task in the future. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties must each assign a leading comrade to take charge of this work and to set up a work group with the participation of relevant departments.

The conference demanded that in the coming winter and spring all places do well in curbing indiscriminate tree-felling, in curbing reclamation of land from forests, in preventing hill fires and in the "three fixes in forestry."

TIE YING PRAISES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW052059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--NPC Deputy Tie Ying spoke at a meeting of the second group of the NPC Zhejiang delegation discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

He said: A lot of work has to be done in order to create a new situation of our economic construction, fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan and achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value. Considering the situation of Zhejiang, we should particularly make more efforts to emancipate our minds and have the courage to reform.

He said: We have had profound experience in agricultural questions. The system of responsibility for production is a breakthrough to create a new situation of agricultural production. It is also a new way to develop agriculture devised by the hundreds of millions of peasants in the course of practice under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, many of our comrades at the beginning did not have sufficient understanding of this great creation by the broad masses of peasants. Particularly there were heated disputes over whether it is advisable to implement the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis and the system of "bao gan dao hu" [under the unified management of the production team, each household retains everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds as a member of the collective] in fairly developed agricultural regions. We too had quite a few misgivings. Now the masses' practice has given an affirmative answer to this question--on the question of the system of responsibility for production, the economically more developed regions are "no exception" because the system of responsibility for production by fixing output quotas under a contract can remarkably increased production there as well.

He said: Recently several comrades of the provincial party committee and I visited Jiaying Prefecture and conducted investigations and studies there. We visited some communes and production brigades and teams of various types. Some of them were in a backward situation for a long time. After they implemented the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis or the system of "bao gan dao hu," they increased the production of everything and improved their situation in a

year. Since the implementation of the system of responsibility for production by fixing output quotas under a contract, some high-yield units have further increase their production. All the cadres and people praise the system of responsibility by fixing output quotas under a contract and describe it as "capable of tapping the potential of high-yield brigades and teams, demonstrating its might at low-yield brigades and teams and having great appeal to peasant families." It is like a "magnet" attracting the peasants to march towards becoming "well-to-do."

Tie Ying pointed out: The question concerning the system of responsibility for agricultural production has on the whole been emancipated enough. We still have to further emancipate our minds in order to further develop and perfect the system of responsibility for agricultural production and to reform the economy as a whole. Particularly in industrial and commercial fields, we need to emancipate our minds even more and make determination to reform in order to enliven the economy and create a new situation. At present, commodity circulation in rural areas is choked and sluggish. This conspicuous problem will impede rural economic development if it is not solved.

Ti Ying held: In order to emancipate our minds and have the courage to reform, we must go among the masses to conduct thorough investigations and studies. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the masses have devised many creations and gained a great deal of experience through practice. This is greatly helpful to us in further emancipating our minds, widening our views and stimulating our thinking. At present, the leading organs at all levels in our province are formulating plans and studying how to achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value. The planners must go among the masses to conduct investigations and studies. It is meaningless if they just consult past data, reason according to the past growth rate of total industrial and agricultural output value, or merely ask the lower levels to abide by the demand for "quadrupling the output value" put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. In this way, they will be unable to work out any inspiring and feasible plans.

Tie Ying said: When formulating agricultural development plans, some comrades rely only on past data to consider questions and fail to take into full account enthusiasm fired among the masses since the implementation of the responsibility system. Therefore, they always think that it is very difficult to make great developments in agriculture. They even lack the confidence that our agricultural production can be restored to the 1979 level. In fact, the agricultural growth in some localities in recent years is much bigger than in the past. During my recent investigation tour in Jiaying Prefecture, I gathered some contrasting materials. I think that they are quite convincing. One is contrasting material on grain production between Tiaonan commune and Zhenxi commune in Huzhou Municipality, between Zhongjiabing production brigade and Xiaohengjie production brigade under Shanxi commune in Jiashan County, and between 59 production teams of Xiaocun commune in Tongxiang County and 85 other production teams in the same commune. While their production conditions are basically the same, the per-mu



grain yield of those implementing the system of fixing output quotas under a contract is generally about 200 jin bigger than others working under contract for small sections of land. Another is contrasting material on silk cocoon production. The silk cocoon production of Huzhou Municipality this year increased by 12 percent compared with last year; however, the rates of increase in Huzhou's Tangnan, Tiaonan and Zhacun communes, that implement the system of fixing silk cocoon output quotas on the individual basis, are 50.4 percent, 36.3 percent and 30.4 percent respectively, larger than the municipality's average rate of increase. The third is contrasting material on inland pond fish breeding. On an average, the fish production of Xiaang commune in Huzhou Municipality increased by 16.5 percent this year, but seven of its production teams that have contracted fish ponds to commune members' families yielded a 60 to 70 percent increase. These facts show that even the more developed agricultural regions also have great potential to increase production. The thing is, we must eliminate "leftist" influence, adopt an ideological line of seeking truth from facts and raise our consciousness in implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is an indispensable subjective condition for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and achieving the strategic objective of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value.

CSO: 4007/67

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

JIAXING PREFECTURE PROCUREMENT--By 10 November, Jiaxing Prefecture, Zhejiang, had procured 2,376,800 hogs and 10,140,000 jin of eggs, overfulfilling the annual procurement plan 50 days ahead of schedule. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/67

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

### CENTRAL GROUP TO INVESTIGATE GUANXI FOREST CASE

HK170801 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Special dispatch by Tai Bo [1132 0130]: "Central Discipline Inspection Commission Work Group Arrives Nanning To Investigate Looting of Forest Farm"]

[Text] Nanning--A work group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission led by Cheng Xin, a cadre at the ministry level, arrived in Nanning early in November. The group will help the Guangxi Regional People's Government's serious investigations and deal with a case which occurred in the Gaofeng Forest Farm. Over the past year or so, many state-owned forest trees in this farm have been looted and a large area of forest has been destroyed.

The Gaofeng Forest Farm, which covers an area of 640,000 mu, is one of Guangxi's major artificial forest bases. It has 460,000 mu of artificial pine and fir forest. Since the second half of 1979, the trees in this farm have been continuously looted by nearby communes and brigades. In a branch farm at the Taiping commune, Wuming County, alone, nearly 6,000 mu of forest has been looted and damaged, and the forest guards have often been scolded, beaten and threatened by the looters.

What is more serious is that the looting of the Gaofeng State Forest Farm was led and organized by some county, commune and brigade cadres in Wuming County. In April and June this year, some party members and cadres in the office in charge of the work concerning commune and brigade enterprises in Taiping Commune, Wuming County, together with some party members and cadres of Wenxi and Tonggui brigades, employed more than 90 laborers from other areas and brazenly felled large numbers of full-grown trees in the Aisha branch farm with the diesel-powered circular saw they had installed. They then processed the timber for on-the-spot sale.

How could these people dare to ignore state law? It is because some leaders of the Wuming County CPC committee and people's government supported, encouraged and provoked them. At a meeting to discuss the disputes between the forest farm and nearby communes and brigades, one of this county's chief cadres went so far as to call for continuous looting of state-owned forests. He beat his breast and said: "Do not be afraid! I will be responsible for all that might happen. If anyone is to be imprisoned, I will be the one!" It was discovered

through investigation that this responsible cadres [words indistinct ] "rebellion" during the Cultural Revolution. In 1974, he wrote some vicious articles to criticize the capitalist roaders and, for this, he was sent to study in the Hongqi editorial office, which was then controlled by Yao Wenyuan. In 1975, he returned to Guangxi and was promptly appointed by some people deputy chief editor (second in command) of GUANGXI RIBAO. He was a most active henchman in the movement to "criticize Deng Xiaoping" and to counter the rightist deviationist trend to reverse correct verdicts. After the fall of the "gang of four," since there were too many reproaches concerning his promotion, some people had to transfer him to the county level and let him take up his present post in Wuming County, so that he would be able to be "promoted step by step" again "in the future." The masses have a deep hatred for these people who rose to prominence through rebellion and who have neither learning nor skill. They strongly demand an investigation and the assigning of responsibility for the criminal case which occurred in the Gaofeng Forest Farm.

CSO: 4007/67

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

*10 Jan 83 TB*

---